ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an Indian Calendar for 1840—The Army, Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 29th October 1839.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE AND PIECE GOODS.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT THE 30TH INST.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an Extensive Assortment of the above, comprising, Handsome Cut Spare Moons, Chimnies, Rich Cut Tumblers, Claret, Champaign, Wine and Liqueur Glasses; Finger Cups, and Wine Coolers, Salt Cellars, Cruet Stands, Pickle Pots, Decanters, Butter Pots, Thistle Lamps, Cut Dishes, Funnels, Graduated Measures, Mortars and Pestles, Suckling Bottles, Nipple Shields, Green and Blue Smelling Bottles, Preston Salt Bottles, Phials, Candle Shades, Oil Burners, Water Carafts, Ship Tumblers, &c. &c.

And likewise the following Piece Goods.

VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

Comprising Grey Long Cloths, Grey Madapollams, Bleached Jaconets, Turkey Red Mulls, Scarlet ground Pine prints, Single color prints, Swiss Ditto, and a quantity of Cotton Twist.

Messrs. R. F. and Co. beg to call the particular attention of the public to the above Choice Assortment of Goods, as being of a Superior description, and for sale without reserve.—28th October 1839.

ગાલાશંકામ•તથા•કાપડનુ•મોહોટુ•વેચાણ
તારીખ ૩૦ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંની• આવ
તા•બુધવારને•દંને•મીશીઅરશ•રાબરટ•ફરી
થ•તથા•કંમપની•પોતાંનાં•લીલાંવ•ખાંનાંમો
ફિ•મોટો•જથો•ગાલાશકાંમ•તથા•કપડનો•જ
ફેર•લીલાંવ•કરીને•વેચશે•તેની•વીગત❀
શીસાફ્તા•ફટનાં•ફાલતુ•ગુત❀ચીમની•ફૂ
નચી•કાપણીનાં•તમબલર❀ફલારટ•ચંમપેન
વઈન•તથા•લીકર•ગલાસો❀ગીગાર•કપ•ત
થા•વઈન•કુલર❀નીમકદાંની•ફરીઉટ•ઈશ
ટાંનડ❀પીકલ•પાટ❀ડીકેનટરો❀બટર•પાટ❀
થીશલલાંપ❀નફ્શીદાર•ડીશ❀ફંનેલ❀ગરેડી
ઉટેડ•મેજર❀ખલ•તથા•બતા❀શકલીગા•બા
ટલ❀નીપલ❀શીલટ❀લીલી•તથા•આશમાંની•રં
ગની•ઈશમેલીંગ•બાટલ❀બતીનાં•શેડ❀આઈ
લ•બરનર❀વાટર•કરાફટ❀વાંણમો•રાખ
વાનાં•તંમબલર•તથા•તેવુંજ•બીજુ ❀
અને•જે•દંને•જરાઈક•ડાંમીજ•થાઈલું
કેટલ•કઈલું•કાપડ•પણ•વેચશે
તેહની•વીગત ❀
કોરા•લાંગાલાથ•તથા • માડરપાલંમ•ઘો
એલી•જંગાનનાંથી•ટરકી•રાતી•મલમલ•તરેહે
વાર•છીટ•રંગીન•છાપેલુ•કાપડ•તથા•એકજ
થો•ગોડીઆનો•વેચરો ❀
મીશીઅરશ•રાબરટ•ફરીથ•તથા• કંમપ
ની•ઉપર•કહેલા•પશંદ•પરે•તેવા•માલપર•શર
વફોજનુ•ઘેઆંન•પોચારવાને•મ ગાછે•ફે • દા
ણીજ•શારી•જાતનોછે•અને•વગાર• રાખવેથી
વેચી•નાંખશે•તા• ૨૮ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૯

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Wednesday the 30th instant, a very elegant and extensive Dinner set, quite new, sent out to order, to a Gentleman since deceased, containing, 95 Table Plates, 48 Soup Plates, 60 Dessert Plates, 48 Hot Water Plates, 4 Curry Dishes, 2 Ditto without covers, 2 Beefsteak Dishes, 4 Hot Water Dishes, 23 Bottoms for Hot Water Dishes, 2 Soup Tureens with ladles, 6 Sauce Tureens, 30 Dishes of sizes, 2 Sallad Plates.

Also a very neat Breakfast set of Buff Blue, and Gold, containing 31 Tea Cups and Saucers, 11 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 12 Egg Cups with Stand, 4 Sugar Pots, 4 Sneakers, 3 Milk Jugs, 4 Bowls with Stands, 2 Butter Pots, 4 Water Plates. 30 Table plates, 2 Hot Water Dishes; together with a Dessert Set to Match, containing 30 Dessert Do. 4 Sauce boats, 4 Sauce Tureens, 2 Fruit Baskets, 18 Fruit Dishes of sizes. 2 Cake Baskets, and 5 Dishes.

On the same day they will sell a quantity of Silver and Plated Ware, a fine toned Piano by Butcher, Elegant Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Music and other Stands, the property of *B. Hutt Esq.* proceeding to Sea. Glass and Queen's Ware, Gun Locks, Musical Boxes, a large invoice of undressed wax Dolls, from 2 Feet long to six inches, well finished Pistols &c. &c.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission a Superor fitted up Lathe, with bow action, sliding rest, oval and Epieloydal checks, and a variety of screw plates, tools &c. Price Rs. 500.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received some very well fitted up cases of the above, with every thing complete;—Prices Rupees 325. and 225.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3286.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day, the 29th Instant, *Blackwell, Cursetejee and Co*, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an extensive Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Globe Lamps, Wall Shades with plated Brackets, plated Pedestals with engraved, plain and Bronze Shades, Drops and Pans, Wine and Water Tumblers, Champagne, Claret and Wine Glasses, ;--Glasses, &c. &c. pieces of Jaconets, (slightly damaged), pieces of English Towelling, Reams of Colored and Blotting Paper, Brown Windsor Soap; a quantity of damaged bottled Fruits, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. A stout Gray Poney and 3 Casks of Elliotts Beer *(not rejected)* to close an account.

At 4 P. M. in the South Western Ravelin opposite to the House of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.* a quantity of Shrubs, and Plants in Pots and Tubs, viz. different descriptions of Laurels, Rose Edwards, Oleanders, Acacias &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, This day the 29th Instant, at noon:

5 double barrelled, and
2 single barrell Guns, by different makers, in cases complete.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

Wines received from Messrs. Hemery Brothers of Jersey, 3 dozen and 6 dozen Cases.

Claret, Lafitte, Vint. 1834........@ Rs 20 ₩ Dozen.
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim, Vint. 1825........ " " 20 " "
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of Ai 1834........ " " 35 " "
Champaign, Cognac Brandy, Pale. " " 15 " "
Cognac Cherry Brandy........ " " 15 " "

Ditto Do. from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher, and Co. of London, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Sparkling Champaign........@ Rs 35 ₩ Dozen.
Claret, St Julian, 1834........ " " 18 " "
Claret, St. Estephe, 1834........ " " 16 " "

Also, in 3 doz. and 6 dozen Cases.

Pale Sherry, of superior quality, *received from Mr. J. W. Bridges, London, and Selected by Captain Grindlay*........@ Rs 18 ₩ doz.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at........Rs. 550
Hhds. at........ " 300
Quarter Casks........ " 150
In Quart Bottles per dozen. " 18

ALSO

Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen........ " 18
per Pint........ " 10

AND

Brown Sherry, in Quarts... " 12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row Bombay, 29th, Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE.—An elegant Mahogany Patent Grand Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves. Also a Mahogany Semi Grand Piano Forte 6 Octaves.

Makers, Collard and Collard, late Clementi.

Apply at Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY & Co's.—Rampart Row, 29th Oct, 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy. W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 29th October 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 29th October 1839.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, October 26th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Since our report of the 5th instant, our market has undergone little alteration in any respect. We are unable to note any general improvement having occurred in prices, those of British manufactures being still much depressed, while exchanges and freights have scarcely varied, and the same want of demand for imports is still too visible, which when viewed in connection with the smallness of the stocks of many articles, now lower perhaps than for a long period; shows a diminution in the resources and ability of the people for which it is not easy satisfactorily to account in any other way than by the too wide spread impoverishment experienced from the present, if not permanent, removal of the very considerable capital employed in the China trade, much of which has been placed in jeopardy, while nearly all has been withdrawn from circulation by the general stoppage, which it is much to be regretted, is still in operation.—No advices have yet been received either of the renewal of intercourse with the Chinese, or of the acknowledgment by the British Government of the indemnity to Opium holders, on both of which a return to a more satisfactory state of things much depends.—The general want of activity at present prevailing may also be partially traced to the near approach of the Dewali festival, when the annual settlement of native accounts takes place, and which has always a diminishing effect on transactions. While prices of imports keep so low, and discouraging, no abatement or compensation is met with by finding exports at moderate prices, those still current, although the great outlet to China is at present choked, being too high to leave much hope of a fair result in the British markets.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Prices have lately shown a considerable tendency to give way, but as yet no decided fall has taken place.—As the coming crop however is by all accounts, with but trifling exception, a very promising one, the decline may be expected to proceed with the advance of the season when it arrives at maturity.—The transactions of the week have been small and been confined to some parcels of Dholera at Rs. 117, and of Jumbooseer at Rs 127 ₩ Candy.

OPIUM.—May be said to hold no price, as nothing in the way of purchase or sale is taking place, and only small shipments are being made by importers in diminution of the stock which amounted on the 23rd instant to 9565 chests. The annual Opium advertisement in the Gazette, has only been once inserted this season, and not been reported.

PEPPER.—The market is very barely supplied at present, but arrivals from the coast are soon expected. Prices of Malabar or Bhutkola may be quoted at about Rs. 79 and Rs. 82 ₩ Candy.

GINGER.—The present quantity in the market is small and chiefly of inferior quality. Prices vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 ₩ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE. (*Mocha*).—The quantity imported lately has not been large but at the present high prices of Rs 12¾ to Rs 13 ₩ maund, there is very little enquiry for it.—The quantity of refuse found in the package continues to be complained of.

WOOL—Is still in great request, and parcels are eagerly purchased as they arrive, which prevents any accumulation of saleable stock. Prices of Mekcan and Khorasan are rather higher than previously, and as much as Rs 142 ₩ Candy has been given for coarse Cutch

GUM ARABIC.—Has arrived in considerable quantity but being in some demand, prices of fine garbled have risen a little, and as much as Rs 22 ₩ cwt. has been given.

Do. OLIBANUM—Is also in more request and has benefited accordingly, fine garbled being now held at Rs 17 ₩ cwt. and ungarbled at Rs 60 ₩ Candy.

Do. ANIME.—Is in little enquiry for the English market, and prices remain at the same quotation as lately.

Do. MYRRH.—Is without demand for shipment to England

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.—Have been in good enquiry, and the supply in market has been nearly all purchased up for shipment. Prices have advanced materially and as much as Rs. 50 ₩ Candy, of wt. 7½ is now asked.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Are in good enquiry but the market is barely supplied Four ₩ cents are at a shade less discount than they were—No five ₩ cent Transfer Loan Notes, nor Book. Debt Stock is offering.—We refer to another part of our paper for quotations.

BILLS ON LONDON—Drawing rates continue at about the same price as in the beginning of the month, or from 2s 1 to 2s 1⅛ to ¼ ₩ rupee at 6 months sight or 9 months date.—Very few foreign bills have lately come to maket, and without the aid of which or more encouraging advices from England improvement cannot be expected.

Do. ON CALCUTTA. Government have advertised a sale of 5 lakhs of Rupees of 30 days sight bills for the 31st instant, the last we believe of a series which have lately been held. The last sale at the Treasury went off at about 1½ ₩ cent premium, and which is about the present price.

Do. ON MADRAS—Are in very little enquiry at a small premium at 30 days sight.

Do. ON CANTON.—The state of affairs in that quarter precludes any operations in them.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—There is no vessel loading Cotton at present, and the trade is almost wholly in suspense

Do. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL—Tonnage to the latter port being less abundant than to the former, has been in rather better demand at a difference of 5s 1 to 10s 1 ₩ ton.—We cannot however quote rates higher than 6s to 65s 1 generally, although perhaps a little more may have been given to vessels having their tonnage nearly filled up, and the date of the departure of which, is certain, for small quantities of goods.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities. (In good enquiry.)	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 1151 to No. 3000..	108-8	108-12
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 3001 to No. 6000..	108-12	109
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	110	110-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 10001 to No. 15,250	111-8	112
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-8	112
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1832-33	104	104-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs...	97-12	98
Five ₩ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none in the Market	113-8	114
Course of Exchange,		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight.. Company's	101-8	101-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₩ 100 Dollars..		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-¼	2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight	1-11¾	1-11
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₩ 100.. Scarce	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₩ 100 ditto	220-8	221
German Crowns ₩ 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₩ £ Stg In small quantities	10-6	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs..None in the Market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs....ditto..	104	104-4

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0 ₩ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	25 0 do.

BOMBAY TIMES.—OCT. 26.

Surgeon Inglis, (now with the 22d N. I.) we understand, is to be Surgeon of the new European Regiment.

Lieutenant Remington we hear, succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 15th Regiment, vice Watkin promoted to a Company, and Lieutenant Giberne, to the Quarter Mastership of the 16th Regiment, in succession to Landon appointed to the Deccan Survey.

By the retirement of Surgeon A. Young Howison, which we understand is about to take place, Assistant Surgeon Edwards is promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

From a Garrison Order of the 23d, which we publish in to-day's paper, it appears we are to have a visit from His Excellency the Baron of Candal, Governor of the Portuguese Settlements in the East Indies.

It is rumoured that Lieut. Colonel Stalker of the 19th Regt. N. I. is to be posted to, and have the command of, the New European Regiment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Perhaps the accompanying extract from a letter from a Bombay Officer at Ghiznee, may throw some light on the remarks which have appeared in your Paper, about the merits of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

"It is quite ridiculous how our Horse Artillery beat the "Bengal: I think the latter are quite a burlesque on the ser-"vice. Lloyd's Battery can beat them easily. They stick at "every little Nulla, and go at every dip full tilt."

Captain Lloyd's Battery is a Foot Artillery Battery of 24 Pounder Howitzers, badly horsed, and its drivers were common Biggaries and Ghorawallahs, engaged a few days before the Bombay Troops embarked for Scinde. The Horses had been purchased for the expedition fresh out of the Bomb Proof, and never were in harness until their arrival at Tatta. It is not difficult to account for Sir John Keane's having taken on the Bombay Batteries with him.

Yours Obediently.
FAIR PLAY.

Camp Sukhur Bukhur, Oct. 8.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

October 23th Lieut. and Adjt. G. Gordon, H. M 6th Royals.
Ditto 23rd Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th Regt. N. I. from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.

October 28th Major J. Cocke, Artillery to Karrachee.
Ditto do. Assist. Surgn. J. Deas, Indian Navy to Suez.
Ditto do. Captain J. Liddell, 23rd Regt. N. I. to England.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

October 26th Her Majesty's Portuguese Sloop of War Infanta Regente, Capt. T. J. Marquis, from Goa, 21st Oct. 1839.

DEPARTURE.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

October 16th—Mrs. Thomas Cooke of a Daughter.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th Nov.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	1st Nov.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	In Dec.
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	20th Nov.
Issuoelia	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	in Nov.
Hen...	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	2d Nov.
Euphrasia	Jahangeer N. & Co	Mauritius	
Regular	Ritchie & Co	Columbo	5th Nov.
Sultana	Aga Mahomed Rahim	Muscat	

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Coote.
" " Steamers. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.
" " Brig........ Tapte.
" " Schooner.. Shannon.
" " Cutter.... Nerbudda.
" " " " Margaret.
" " R." S." Hastings.
Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Pataumer, Savor, Jane, Fazerabany Ardaseer, Soobrow, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydroos and Fuzul Rohman.

FRENCH Barque Cecelia.
AMERICAN Barque Cavaliar.
H. M. PORTUGUESE SLOOP OF WAR.—Prince Regente.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer.. Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Emma	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux.	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	2d August.
* George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	30th June.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	30th June.
* Strabane	W. Nicol & Co	do.	23th July.
Berassare	Remington & Co.	do.	in all August.
* Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Colin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do	20th ditto
* Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	14th July.
Progress	Do....Do	Bordeaux.	1st June.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. ..Do	London	4th August.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	13th July.
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool.	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar		do.	
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co	do	
Fairlie	Do Do.	do.	15th August.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	25th August.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	2d August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Ellora	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	5th August.
Kingston	W. Nicol & Co.	Muscat	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Drongan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh Sullimany, Stalkart, Fuzl Kerrim, Futtay Rahman, and Helen.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 29TH OCTOBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Tuesday	3 43	4 14
Wednesday	4 55	5 34
Thursday	6 16	7 0
Friday	7 37	8 14

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 16.

Our latest account from Cabul reach to the 26th ultimo, and from the various letters of our kind Correspondents, we lay the following intelligence before our readers.

The Bombay Troops moved from the East side of Cabul, in progress to Bombay, on the morning of the 16th Sept., and encamped to the West of the City, where they halted and pursued their route on the 18th. They do not go by Candahar, but take a more direct route to Khelat, which place they will have to reduce, but probably the whole of the Force will not be required for this purpose, and part of it may proceed into Scinde through the Bolan Pass.

On the Evening of the 17th September, a grand Durbar was held at the Palace, when his Majesty Shah Soojah invested Sir John Keane, Mr. Macnaghten, and Sir Willoughby Cotton, with the 1st Class of the Order of the Dooree Dooranee Empire.

His Majesty informed the Gentlemen present at the Durbar, that a sufficient number of Stars of the Order had not yet been made up, to enable him to then invest, on the spot, all the Civil and Military Officers, on whom he was anxious to confer the honor of Knighthood, but that the Order should be speedily sent to them. The names of the Officers, selected for this honor, were then read over, and each, on being named, went up and made his bow to the King. Our Correspondent does not recollect one half of the names read over, but the following are some of the Bengal Officers selected.

2D CLASS.

Brigadier Sale, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
General Thackwell, Comg. Cavalry.
General Simpson, Comg. Shah's Troops.
Brigadier Roberts, European Regt.
Ditto Persse, 16th Lancers.
Major Craigie, Deputy Adjt. Genl.
Do. Garden, Dpty. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Do. Parsons, Duty. Comy. Genl.
Captain Thompson, Engineers.

3D CLASS

Lieut. Col. Dennie, H. M. 13th Lt. Inftry.
Do. Smith, 2d Light Cavly.
Do. Monteath, 35th N. I.
Do. Orchard, European Regt.
Do. Wheeler, 48th Regt.
Major Pew, Artillery.
Do. Warren, European Regt.
Do. Thomson, ditto.
Do. Salter, 2d Cavalry.
Do. Trouson, H. M. 13th Lt. Infantry.
Captain Alexander, 4th Local Horse.

Besides the above there were several Bengal, and a great many Bombay Officers selected.

The Bengal Troops are likely to start for the Provinces about the 10th instant, and the sooner they get away from Cabul the better, for the nights are becoming very cold already, and their followers and camels will suffer sadly from it.

Sir John Keane has removed Ensign Elliot, Interpreter and Quarter Master 43d N. I. from his appointment, it is said, for having appealed to Lord Auckland against some decision of Sir John's.

The six Horse Artillery Guns, going to Bameean, with Captain Hay's Force, have been brought to a "stand still," by the badness of the road; and Captain Hay has written to Mr. Mr. Macnaghten, for the aid of three Elephants, to get the guns along

Sir John Keane, it is rumoured, will retain the Command of the Bengal Troops, on their way to the Provinces, as far as Ferozepore, where His Excellency, will "take Boat," and drop down to Hyderabad by water.

Capt. Lawrence, of the 2nd Cavalry, and Lieut. Green (it is said) of the Artillery, have just entered the Shahs service; the former on 1000, and the latter 500 rupees a month.

The Treasure from Ferozepore, was expected on the 7th October; and the Bengal Troops, returning to the Provinces were to leave Cabul about the 10th or 12th. This our Correspondent says may be depended on.

The Sappers and Miners were to proceed, in advance, on the 1st instant, to repair the road, for the Troops.

Captain Outram, who went out, towards Ghuznee, with a small force, sometime ago, has been joined by 4 Companies of the 16th N. I., and he has just sent in 4 prisoners, supposed to have been concerned in the murder of poor Herring.

The 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry were to proceed towards Jellalabad on the 27th ultimo, for the purpose of re-inforcing the Treasure escort, now on its way to Cabul.

We have just received the following:

Cabul 26th.

"Captain Outram who has gone against the Ghilzies with 400 of Anderson's Horse, has had a skirmish with them, killed some and taken 120 men, women and children, Balderson, the Adjutant, 16th N. I. has been wounded. Major Maclaren was in the fray, but escaped unscathed."

A rumour has been flying through cantonments during the present week, emanating from Meerut, that the return of the regiments had again been countermanded; our latest letters make no mention of this not very improbable event, and a letter from Cabul, under date the 22nd of September, says, that, in addition to the two regiments (16th and 48th) of Native Infantry ordered to remain in the Cabul Territory, the 35th N. I., commanded by Colonel Monteath, will, in all probability, be detained in Affghanistan.

Brigade Major Squire 13th Light Infantry, has obtained leave of absence for 6 months, and Lieut. Wood of the same regiment, has been appointed to act for him, as Brigade Major, Captain Wilkinson of H. M. 13th Light Infantry has been nominated to act as A. D. C. to Brigadier Sale.

The Corps composing the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Marwar Field Force, marched from Nusseerabad on the 7th instant, in progress to Neemuch, which they expected to reach by the 20th instant, and where the Brigade will be broken up.

JOUDPORE.—We give the folowing letter written four marches on this side of that city.

Camp, Peechabark, 7th Octr. 1839.

We broke up from before Joudpore, on the morning of the 3d, leaving behind us, the 22d Native Infantry, 74th, the Joudpore Legion, the Light Field Battery, the 22d were stationed in the Fort, but the other Troops, are much less favorably encamped on the barren sandy plain, which extends two or three coss on its Eastern side.

I believe our departure was hastened by the appearance of Cholera in our Camp, at the time of our arrival, it was making much havoc in the city of Joudpore, and among the ragamuffin followers of Maun Sing and his Thakoors, before many days it crept in among our own Camp followers, great numbers of whom it has carried off, we try to get rid of it by making easy marches without any halts, but it still clings to us, and several Sepoys, as well as the Camp followers, have fallen victims to it, but I have not heard, that any Europeans have yet been attacked by it; reports from the rear state that the Troops left at Joudpore, are suffering severely under this terrible disease. The Doctors say, that the Cholera has been mainly spread, if not produced, by the quantities of wild water-melons and unripe grain, which our Camp followers have been devouring, for these wretches will eat almost any thing, they can get by plunder, but the natives, on the contrary, insist that it is in the air, for they consumed quite as many water-melons and as much raw grain on our advance to Joudpore, as they have since done without their producing any such bad effects; who shall decide between such authorities.

The weather is now beginning to get very pleasant, though still rather hot in the middle of the day.

The Country between Ajmere and Joudpore, is mostly hard and rocky, great masses of fine red sandstone, often appearing above the surface of the plain and resembling a rough flagged road; our water is principally from tanks; at every Village, there are one or two large and fine ones. Well-water is rather scarce, but it is generally sweet and good, and is found at about 60 to 70 feet from the surface.

A treasure party with 20 lacs left this for Loodianah on the 10th instant, under command of Captain Grissell, 46th N. I.

We feel sincere regret in announcing the death of Captain W. Baring Gould, Adjutant of the 42d Regt. N. I. He died at Quetteh on the 8th ultimo, of cholera. He was much esteemed by his brother Officers as a man and Officer of most sterling worth.

We hear that the 64th Regiment N. I. is to occupy its own Station at Allyghur on the breaking up of the depot there, which is about to take place, orders being about to be issued for the recruits to join their respective Regiments with the Army of the Indus; some Officers with detachments from Corps from Nusseerabad and Neemuch for the depôt here have arrived in Delhi during the week.

Major Woodrooffe has returned from leave at Simla and assumed charge again of the Delhi Magazine; Captain Mowatt of course returns to his own Magazine at Cawnpore, and will leave Delhi immediately.

CABUL FRUITS.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

My dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in handing you a short notice of the fruits of Cabul, with which, I have been favoured by an Officer of rank with the Army of the Indus, and adding, that the same gentleman has obligingly forwarded to me the seeds of all he mentions, which I have lost no time in committing to the earth, and of which, I hope to be able to give you a good account in a few months as they were all in excellent condition.

A large green plumb from the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, weighing about 15 to the pound.

The best sorts of Apricots weighing, from 10 to 15, to the pound.

A large red plum also a Native of Ghuznee equal in weight to the green one.

The Cherries are good of different kinds, chiefly however black hearts, about 15 to the ounce without stalks.

The Peaches were found to weigh, some of them, 25 Rupees, and few under 15 Rs., which in the Dooab is considered as more than average weight for the best kind.

The Melons of Cabul are remarkably fine.

The grapes are chiefly of the large purple kind.

The only flowers at the commencement of September seen, worth cultivation, are the Chinaasters. They are of a fine large description with many double flowers amongst them. Their colours are white, purple, dark, pink, and light pink.

Your's Faithfully,
OUTINIAN.

Meerut, 6th October, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE JOHN RAMSAY, COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 7th October 1839.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

SIMLA; 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers, of the Bombay establishment, to the 1st class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," to fill existing vacancies:

Ressaldar Dolutrow Gorepurah Ameerol Oomrow, of the Poonah auxiliary horse, from 1st May 1837, vice Subadar Major Shaik Ahmed Thanker, of the marine battalion, excluded from the Order.

Subadar Kishna, 3d regiment native infantry, from 29th July 1838, vice Subadar Juggoo Sing deceased.

Subadar Major Bhowany Sing, 23th regiment native infantry, from 30th November 1838, vice Subadar Cawder Cawn deceased.

SIMLA 1ST OCTOBER 1839.

Surgeon Andrew Ross is placed at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor General, for employment in the Judicial Department, North Western Provinces.

(Signed) J. STUART, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.
With the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCTOBER 17.

We have no letters from beyond the Indus since our last issue, but we have an item of news concerning the Army of the Indus which will be gratifying to every member of the Company's army in this Presidency, marking as it does a sense of justice in the nobleman at the head of affairs which does him infinite honour. General Nott has been appointed to command the Troops left in Affghanistan. This is said to have been done expressly to mark the Governor General's disapproval of Sir John Keane's measures towards that Officer, and this is very probably the case; but be this as it may, the appointment does every credit to His Lordship's judgment, and will doubtless tend to heighten by contrast, the present unpopularity of Sir John Keane in the Bengal Army. We trust this simple act of justice to a deeply injured Officer, will not be allowed to interfere with the claims of Colonel Sale, whom Sir J. Keane had appointed to the command of the troops left at Cabool, but that it will, while compensating one gallant Officer for undeserved ill treatment, be compatible with the well earned reward of another.

We are happy to be enabled to state that Doctor Ranken has been appointed Superintendent of the Post Office Department, in the North Western Provinces, on a salary of 1,400 rupees a month; and an arrangement will be made to relieve him from his duties as Civil Surgeon of Delhi. From this arrangement, which we have long advocated, as well as from the character of the Superintendent, we have every hope that manifold improvements will be effected in the whole system prevailing in these Provinces; and now that there is a functionary, of tangible access, to whom suggestions for improvement, or complaints of grievance may be addressed, we may hope for that degree of attention to this important department, which we would have despaired of in Calcutta.---*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—OCT. 14.

We have received a letter from the Bameean detachment of the Army, dated *Urghundee, September* 14, by which it appears that there was every prospect of that detachment enjoying the delights of a winter in the Caves of Bameean, and not returning to Head Quarters till some time in May or June. The roads are described to be execrable just like a passage over the rocks on the sea-coast of England; and worse and worse at every stage. The Pughman range was to have been crossed on the 15th; and our excellent correspondent promises us an account of the journey over the Hindoo Kosh. Such of our readers, as have read Burnes's book (and who has not?) will remember his account of the Caves and Colossal Idols of Bameean, with the lithographed illustration of the same; and we doubt not but that, at the present time, they will be referred to with much profit and pleasure.

By private letters from Maulmain of the 9th of Sept., we learn that Tharawaddie is adopting the principles of political economy too largely acted upon by Mahomed Ali of Egypt. He is establishing trading monopolies on his own account, and making large importations of muskets and timber and other commodities, thus ruining the general trade of the country, in order to enrich his treasury. If he is afraid to commence hostilities against us, it would seem that he employs himself in waging war against the prosperity of his own subjects. Truly, to suppress this barbarian, would be a mercy to millions, and yet has he spat upon us with impunity.---*Oct* 15.

We yesterday received further letters from Rangoon to the 24th ultimo. It appears that Tharawaddie had become alarmed at certain rumours afloat in the Bazaar, the tenor of which was, that it is in the intention of the British Government of India to espouse the cause of the old dethroned King and reinstate him on his throne. There were various other reports in circulation, among the rest, that the Wonghee had avoided transmitting to Tharawaddie a letter said to be from the heir apparent, who they persist in believing to be still alive, which epistle, it is stated, was withheld on the apprehension, that Tharawaddie would harrass the whole male population till he had hunted out the young Prince, or his ghost. It was moreover rumoured, that several French spies, were in the country, with a view of tampering with Tharawaddie after the fashion of M. Vicovitch. This is not very credible, and may probably have its origin, as our correspondent observes, in the machinations of the Russian agent just mentioned, at Cabool. Tharawaddie appears to have laid aside warlike intentions for the present; and, probably, may feel sufficient satisfaction, at having got rid of a British Resident, to keep him quiet for a while, independently of his fears of what he may expect at our hands.—*Oct.* 17.

ENGLISHMAN.—OCTOBER 14.

Saturday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals:—*Midlothian*, Morison, fom Sydney 8th August, and the *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, from London 9th March and the Mauritius 11th Sept.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals:—*Sophia*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st, and Cochin 20th September; H. C. Ship *Amherst*, Patterson, from Arracan 4th October; *Bisson*, Moreau, from Nantz 9th April, Bourbon 6th August, Batavia 18th and the Mauritius 24th September, *Rohamoney*, Nacoda, from Juddah (no date;) *Richard*, Simpson, from Liverpool 27th May, and the *Seppings*, Rawlins, from South Australia 15th August.

This day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Solomon Shaw*, Nacoda, from Muscat 27th August and Alleppee 18th Sept.

We have received by the overland mail some papers moved for by the late Lord William Bentinck 'relative to Steam Communication with India.' We opened them in haste, expecting to find some official documents, (hitherto a sealed book) explanatory of the views and intentions of the Court of Directors or the Board of the Control. Our mortification may be imagined when we found that the papers were little else than reprints of the various petitions sent from India during the last three years and a half, with this one disgraceful memorandum at the end bearing the signature of Mr. Secretary Melvil —

'*No answer has been made to any of the foregoing memorials!!*'

We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent, for the following highly important intelligence respecting the state of Berar. Our correspondent, it must be confessed, has not much erred in his estimate of the ignorance of those who abide within the Ditch, and the Ditch's neighbourhood, but he has kindly remembered that we have hundreds of readers who are not quite so insensible to the condition of the Mofussil, as the mere Calcutta cockney; and has moreover rightly judged that to an Editor of a public paper no news comes amiss, provided it be (as this is) well authenticated:—

October 2.—'I hasten to communicate the following facts; ---Most within the Ditch are ignorant of the locality of Berar, and to whom it is subject---and care very little whether it owns allegiance to John Company or a native Prince, so long as King Tudor supplies ice, and the Russians have not thrown up trenches round the Palatial city.

'To be the means of giving a little information then; Berar, west of the Warda, is a part and parcel of the territory of His Highness the Nizam. One of the Soobas, into which this portion is divided, is Omraotee. This Soobaship was formed by Raja Chundoo Lal to one Kishen Bishun, who, failing payment in the sum of 25 lacs, represented to C. Lal. that this amount was deposited in trust with Dhun Raj Seth of the same city. Dhun Raj Seth on being applied to, denied having this same deposit, on which he was forthwith incarcerated. Dhun Raj has a nephew yclept Poorun Mull. This man having occasion to feed the Brahmuns, it was hinted to him, that the objects of the feast could not be accomplished, without the presence of his uncle Dhun Raj. Leave was accordingly given by the minister, at P. M.'s solicitation, for his attendance, and on the completion of the repast the nephew took the uncle back, as bounden to do. The minister, however, refuses to receive him and says. 'By taking your uncle away the responsibility is now on your shoulders, and you will accordingly take him back and pay me the 25 lacs. At the same time the minister made over to Poorun Mull the Omraotee Habeh. After waiting some time for payment, C. Lal put up the Habeh for sale, and it was taken by some Parsee, who accordingly despatches parties to occupy the thanas. Poorun Mull, however, sends orders to his men at these places to resist, and consequently Berar is now a scene of murder, rapine, and warfare.

'This is the account I have received from fugitives. So much is true, that several Ameis and parties who have been worsted have taken refuge in the adjacent British territory, viz. The Betool district, and that scenes of violence and outrage of the worst character are being enacted. It may not be near enough to the Ditch to be interesting; but you as an Editor will, I am sure, publish the grievances of the injured Berar-ites. Yet the *Bombay Durpan* says 'nothing like a native Government for the happiness of subjects and the governed.'

P. S. Berar is in flames and thousands are flocking into Betool for protection.

We have been rather unfortunate lately in our London correspondents. Some unavoidable changes and alterations have obliged our friends to entrust the business of communicating the events of the month, commenting thereon and furnishing us with gossip, to some *new* hands who are not yet up to their work. From amidst a mass of MSS. which must have been very profitable to the Post Office, we have only been able to select the following paragraphs. They are however, interesting, as far as they go:—

Metropolitan improvements—Science, the Arts, &c.

There is a new street about to be formed from Buckingham Palace, to the House of Lords, on a very magnificent scale, and as this plan is said to be especially patronized by the Queen it will cause the removal of a vast number of low miserable houses in the neighbourhood of Tothill Fields, and form an approach to the two houses worthy of citizens of Westminster. The New Parliament Houses are steadily progressing; the foundations, formed of massive concrete (a mixture of Gravel and Docking Lime) are quite finished; and some of the lower portions of the outer walls are already laid. Years, however, will necessarily elapse before this magnificent pile is completed. This great improvement has rendered in some degree necessary, another. The projection of the new Senate Houses into the Thames some fifty feet, has caused on either side an accumulation of mud which threatens to impede the navigation of the river, and in consequence it has been resolved by the city authorities in conjunction with the Government, to attempt to embank the river nearly to low water mark, on either shore; from the outer wall of the new houses, down to London bridge; this, by confining and strenthening the current, will do away with the mud banks which at present, at low water, disfigure the shores, and render the atmosphere, by their exhaltations, so prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. Amongst several metropolitan improvements now progressing, is the continuation of Farringdon-street, across Holborn towards the new road; the formation of a new street from the end of Oxford street, to fail into Holborn near to Southampton street:—the continuation of the new street by the English Opera House towards the North; and the formation of a noble Terrace looking into Hyde Park, West of the Edgeware road; the principal new buildings in the outskirts of London, are now chiefly continued to the environs of the Railroad stations, which are rapidly becoming a favourite locale for the fresh air loving cockneys—who can now travel from their Warehouses to their villas, with great comfort and rapidity; thus the 5 o'clock Train, from Euston-Square arrives at Boxmoor in Herefordshire (41 miles from London) by 7 o'clock; and by the Trains on the Croydon Railway which run every hour from the station at London bridge, they travel to Croydon for 1s.-6*d.* in 30 minutes. Cannot something of this kind be done in India? so as for instance to render the communication between Bombay and Calcutta more rapid?—there are various plans which have been recently suggested, by which Railways may be made on a cheaper plan, than the solid, and expensively constructed Trainroads of England. The steam boats are still encreasing in number and size. 'The British Queen' of more than 2000 tons sailed for New York from Portsmouth last week crowded with passengers and merchandize. 'The Liverpool' arrived on the 25th from that city in 13 days. There is a most magnificent plan likely to be now carried into effect on the coast of Lincolnshire, under the direction of Sir John Rennie, in the embankment and recovery from the sea of 'the wash,' a large Bay containing 160,000 acres, which is proposed to be formed into a country and named Victoriashire. The soil of this large tract, being the alluvial deposit brought down by the rivers, Witham, Welland, New and Ouse, will be of the most fertile description.

To effect this national object, powerful steam Engines will be employed, just as they are now engaged in draining the sea of Haarlaem in Holland. And speaking of steam engines there is a work to be published in a day or two which is likely to have a great run,---the life of the great father of the steam Engine, James Watt by M. Arago. It is written with all the lively force of a French Philosopher---full of enthusiasm for science, and the genius of Watt, and not without a considerable sprinkling of national vanity. Thus he speaks with rapture of 'the age of Watt and Papin,' thus actually placing our Watt in juxta position with Papin, who is chiefly known as the inventor of 'the Digester' for making soups and stews from bones, which bears his name. M. Arago is excessively indignant, that Watt, like Newton, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and a host of England's other stars should have died a Commoner. The French philosopher evidently confounds our Peers, with those of France, which, like our Lord Mayors, are only Peers for a term, and are made in batches of some dozens, but let M. Arago speak for himself, and describe Watt. 'This creator of six to eight millions of workmen---of workmen indefatigable and industrious, amongst whom the arm of authority is never called upon to interpose for the suppression of revolt or a strike---of artificers at a farthing a day; this man who by his brilliant inventions conferred upon England the means of sustaining itself during a political convulsion, where its very existence as a nation was endangered—this modern Archimedes, this benefactor of the whole human race, whose memory future generations will eternally bless—what was done to heap honour upon this man? The Peerage is, in England, the first of dignities the highest of national rewards. You will naturally suppose, that Mr. Watt was at least elevated to the highest ranks in the Peerage? Such a thing was not even thought of. If truth must be spoken, any honour which a mere Peerage could confer upon the name of Watt is utterly contemptible yet neglect so disgraceful is not on that account the less astonishing, especially in a nation, so notoriously jealous of its great men. When I enquired into the origin of this neglect, how do you think I was answered? 'The dignities you speak of, are reserved for officers distinguished for military and naval services, for popular Orators in the House of Commons,—for members of noble families. *Cen'est pas la mode* (I do not invent this, but merely repeat exactly what I was told.) It is not the fashion to confer dignities of such high character on mere philosophers, men of letters artists or engineers' M. Arago's description of the powers of the Steam Engine, is much more practical, and amusing. 'Futurity will behold Watt appear before the Grand Jury of the two hemispheres. They will see him penetrating, with the aid of his mighty machine, into the bowels of the earth, in the short period of a few weeks to depths where before his time, it would have required a century of painful labours to arrive—meeting delicacy with power, he will be twisting with equal success, the immense folds of the gigantic cable, by which the ship of the line, embraces in safety her anchor in the midst of the tumultuous tossing waves, and the microscopic filaments of the delicate muslins, and the aerial lace which floats on the zephyrs of fashion. A few oscillations of the same machine will bring into culture extensive swamps, and fertile countries will be rescued from the periodic, and deadly, miasmata raised up by the burning heats of a summer sun. Transferred to our ships, steam engine will replace a hundred fold the power of triple and quadruple ranks of rowers from whom our-fathers exacted a labour reckoned among the severest punishments of the most atrocious criminals. The Steam Engine, in conclusion, drawing in its train thousands of travellers, will travese the railway with far greater velocity than the best race horse, loaded with his pigmy jockey.'

The long deferred travels in Western India by the late Colonel James Tod have at length appeared, and although many of the details of this rich quarto volume have been anticipated by succeeding visitors to the districts, which Tod first penetrated, yet the lively, eloquent, yet accurate style of his descriptions, and the embellishments from the pencil of Mrs. Colonel Hunter Blair, must render this work acceptable to all lovers of literature. To these researches it seems poor Tod was a martyr. He returned home after a service of twenty-two years, with a ruined constitution, and after ineffectually trying the mild climate of Italy, died about four years since, the victim of over exertion; his physical powers, being evidently inadequate to sustain the intense labours he imposed upon them, labours whose results will not be unattended with the highest advantage to the land of his birth. I cannot refrain from giving a specimen of his style.

'In the reduced condition of my health, instead of going directly to the nearest sea port for embarkation for Europe, I commenced a long and arduous journey of discovery. These researches which present to the mind of the inactive an employment at once fatiguing and dangerous, were to me recreations from the toils of public business; and often, when compelled to fly for a few days from the capital and cares in pursuit of health, I used to pitch my tent either in the grove, in the gorge of some valley, or at the outlet of the Bairis from its noble reservoir, the Oody-sagur, or perhaps isolate myself entirely in one of the fairy islets of the Peshola lake; where, with my manuscripts, the old Guru, the poet Chuna, I passed the time in luxury with Pirthiraj, and the heroes of past days. Such being my disposition, and with subjects at hand, which for years had dazzled, my fancy, I could not hesitate for an instant, whether I should hazard a little more for their attainment, or proceed direct to Bombay. I had traversed the united floods of the Ganges and Brahmaputra 'o'er whose expanse scarce dare the muse take wing;' had wandered where the Ganges and Zamuna break through their rock-bound barriers, and had long set my heart upon a visit to the 'father of rivers' the Abba-sin or Indus, to tread the Delta of this most classical of the many noble streams of India. But this was the ultimate object: the secondary, intervening ones were of vast interest to me. First, I determined to cross the Alpine Arravulli, in my route to the Olympus of India, the celebrated Aboo, in the lines of its greatest breadth, either through the independent Bhil communities of Ogunah Panurara, or by the more intricate region, the source of the Bunas river, said to be the highest point of this great mountainous range. Secondly, to descend its northern declivity to Marwar, and visiting this magnificent hem of the desert, penetrate by Sirohi to Aboo. Various reasons combined to recommend the latter course, in preference to an object of visiting those aborignal communities, which have long been isolated, geographically and politically from all other societies.

Intelligence has reached town of the death, at Quetta, of Brevet Captain Gould, the Adjutant of the 42d Regiment N. I.

We hear that Colonel Hawthorne, of the 32d Regiment N. I., stationed at Dacca, is coming to Calcutta immediately for the purpose of retiring from the service.

The 47th Regiment N. I., on its way to Calcutta, left Dinapore on the 4th inst. Our correspondent adds, 'Captain Landers of the 9th, now of the Bhopal Contingent, is about to lead to the altar the accomplished daughter of our General.'

H. M.'S 16TH FOOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The official order for the relief of H. M.'s 16th Foot from Indian service is at length promulgated---arrangements as follows:---

Her Majesty is pleased to sanction the despatch of the 96th Regiment by detachments, as Convict Guards to N. S. Wales, for the purpose of relieving the 59th Regiment, which corps then comes on to India for the relief of the 16th.

The first Detachment of the 96th, consisting of about 30 men was to embark with convicts, about the 18th August, and is now probably on its way. Thus they keep embarking by driblets for about 18 or 20 months, and may be all landed with their Head-quarters at Sydney in March or April, 1841, at soonest---so that the old 50th. (or dirty half hundred as they used to be called from their black facings,) may be expected at Calcutta in September or October of that year. The 'veto', however, of L.---d---A, d. is still hanging over all regiments under orders for home.

It is understood that the old practice of sending Regiment down from Cawnpore and Meerut to give their volunteers is to be abandoned; our sage Governors having discovered that the volunteers all went up again to the 'places from whence they came,' thus incurring a great and needless expence---The 16th will probably leave 300 men

If the Government is serious in remedying this *old* oversight, the 16th will probably remain where they are until they give their volunteers, and then bring down their *skeleton* for embarkation; in the measure, instructions appear in the officials to the effect that a proportion of steady non-commissioned officers and privates shall be sent home for recruiting and drilling new evies.

This Regiment has been abroad on tropical service since 1819---has been about 11 years in India, 5 of which or nearly half the period on *half batta*—not only on half batta but on *half tentage* also; thus experiencing a deprivation without example in the service.—Full tentage is *now* granted--it came too late.

We have laid before our readers all that our scanty news allows us to glean from the late overland, respecting the question of the Opium compensation, and we could have wished, indeed, that it had been more favourable to the interest of those who hold the Scrip. To us it seems evident that, apart from the merits of the case, there exists a serious popular feeling - especially amongst the *serious* people as they term themselves—against the dealers in the opium as a trade; not a little excited by the recent publication of Mr. Thelwall's book, and Mr. O'Connell's recent out-break on the subject at the meeting of the British India Society. When we add to all this the mere existence 'on sufferance' which forms the tenure by which the Whigs hold their places, we doubt more seriously than before if any ministry would venture, even if they acknowledged the claims as just, to propose the recognition of Capt. Elliot's pledge; because the consequences of such a proposal would be the loss of their places! and this they would assuredly not risk for the merchants of India. We should fear too that Captain Elliot's blundering proclamations—for it really deserves that name,---wherein he first called upon the vessels to arm their boats, &c., his subsequent unaccountably placing himself *ex mero motu* in the hands of the Chinese, and his finally signing the order for the delivery of the opium before any real distress, as from want of food, &c. had been felt; and therefore, before he had tried what a little firmness and obstinacy on his side would do; will not be urged seriously against him, nay, that it will not be called collusion! for in truth, short of supposing him like a braggart school boy, first talking of defensive if not offensive measures; then going up to Canton (where he landed it is said in full uniform,) as if to overawe Commissioner Lin by his presence; and at last agreeing to any thing provided he was let out of the dark room in which he was locked up;---short we say of supposing all this,---and we know absolutely nothing for or against his personal character, but by these his official acts,---it is a little puzzling to imagine upon what system or principle he acted; and the saints, who have never been remarkable for their forbearance will not fail, we think, to urge all this with great force. They will not, also, forget Lord Ellenborough's argument, that 'an officer in a civil situation is as much bound to disregard his personal feelings, as any man in military service:' *a fortiori*, a Naval officer is so; and yet they will say, here is a Naval officer giving up property, (which, if we are to pay for it, it was his bounded duty to protect and defend to the utmost extremity) the moment he finds, that like the starling in the cage 'he cant' get out!' If this be not collusion, they will say, it looks vastly like it.

But assuming, that the question could be carried, which we hold to be pretty nearly impossible, where is the money to come from? In the present state of things at home, with a decreasing revenue to be expected from many sources, the army and navy indispensably requiring augmentation, and the imminent chances of a convulsion in the money market, or a war, or both, we should doubt if it could be raised except upon extravagant terms. We fear, that, to cut our speculations short the question will be banded between Parliament and the India House, and the India Board, but we see but little chance of its coming to any settlement.

Have any of the parties interested in this matter yet raised the question at home of how far they are entitled *by law* to recover against the Crown for the amount of goods delivered up by them to a Consul—for so Captain Elliot may be termed we think—'for the service of Her Majesty's Government?' We have some remote impression, that a case or cases of this kind have occurred before - and that one was in the Peninsula at the out-break of the Peninsula war and that the plaintiff recovered. We suppose, that this view of the matter will not escape the agents at home or here, and it at first sight promises well; but then the fact that in China the trade is an illicit one *ab initio* will seriously affect it. Altogether, there is no light in which it can be looked at in which it is not surrounded by difficulties.

As to the placing of our trade on a secure footing, we much fear that will be settled, long before any thing can be done from home, by the armed smugglers; if any serious collision should take place between them and the Chinese war junks. It is clear to us that after the strenuous efforts which we may say, almost without metaphor, the Emperor in person is making to put down the trade, the Chinese will not submit to any attempt at forcing it, and the Americans make them quite independent of us.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th October, 1839.

C. K. ROBISON, Esq. Vice President, in the chair.

(Twenty Members present.)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were confirmed.

LIBRARY.

1. Six copies of the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, No. 1 to 6. *Presented by the Society.*

2. Flora de Filipinas, segun el sistema sexual de Linneo. Por el P. Fr. Manuel Blanco *Agustino Calzado. Purchased by the Society.*

MUSEUM.

1 Eight packets of Fruit and Flower Seeds from Caubul—consisting of stones of the best sorts of Apricots from Candahar, weighing from 10 to 15 to the lb. Caubul Cherries about 14 to the ounce without stalks, large Red Plums 14 or 16 to the pound, from Ghuzni, Melon Seeds, Grapes, large sorts, Quince, Apple, and Pear Seeds, and three papers of China Asters. *Presented by Mr. Smyth.*

2. A specimen of cloth impregnated with a soluation of Caoutchouc in Linseed Oil and Turpentine, which after being tested for twelve hours with water was found to be quite impervious to its influence. *Presented by Mr. Linton of the Government Dispensary.*

3. A paper of Madia Satiza and English Linseed. *Presented by Dr. Falconer.*

4. A quantity of Maize, grown at Dum-Dum. *Presented by Lieut. Burnett of the Artillery.*

5. Two plants from the Deccan called in Southern India, 'Wondee,' the tree is described to be superior to the Lechee, and the fruit very luscious. *Presented by Mr. Crew.*

6. Specimen of Cotton grown in the Sunderbunds. *Presented by Mr. Harris.*

7. Specimen of Assam Caoutchouc. *Presented by George Pratt, Esq.*

COMMUNICATION ON COTTON SEED AND THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN UPPER SCINDE.

The first communication which was submitted to the Meeting was one to the Secretary from the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, the President to the Institution, dated Allahabad, September 8, 1839. The Hon'ble President mentions that a letter had just been received by him from His Excellency Sir Henry Fane, who alludes to the published proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for June, and states that he was not before aware of the failure of the President of the Board of Trade in England to carry into effect the wishes of the Society relative to American cotton seed. That by the next packet he will transmit to him. (The President of the Board of Trade) the last paragraph of page 45 and the second paragraph of page 56 of the report.*

Sir Henry mentions that the Cotton appeared to him a very flourishing plant wherever he saw it during recent marches in Upper Scinde. He states that the finest sugar cane that he has seen in India was in that country south of Roree. That he had no opportunity of ascertaining whence it came. That several large plots of it were cultivated with great care. Sir Henry further mentions that there had not been rain in Scinde for three years, and that more is done by irrigation from the Indus, than he had ever seen *any where*. The water from the river is conveyed far into the interior by deep canals, whence it is raised by Persian wheels and distributed with much skill over the surface of the soil. Sir Henry adds that the process was very interesting to an Agriculturist and the President thinks that these particulars cannot fail to interest the Society, coming from one whose practical skill and knowledge on such subjects is so extensive.

INTELLIGENCE REGARDING THE FRUITS OF CABUL AND THE VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT SEEDS.

The Secretary submitted a communication which he had received from Colonel Smyth, dated Cabul, September 7, forwarding to him different kinds of Fruit seeds, including Grapes, Cherries, large red Plums, Apricots, Melons and China Asters. Although seedling fruit trees seldom proved good, yet Colonel Smyth mentions that as some of it is worth a trial till the Society is able to get down grafts which Colonel Smyth thinks no time should be lost in accomplishing. It might be easily managed through the civil authorities, and as Colonel Smyth had Firs, Cedars, Poplars, Cherries, Barberries and Apricots at Bareilly, transplanted from the hills, and conveyed some of them to Neemuch, where he left them thriving last October, Colonel Smyth does not see why they should not be introduced into Bengal where the climate is so much more mild. It is the great heat of the hot winds that kills these trees when growing. Although they come from a cold climate they do not require great cold to make them thrive.

In Malwa and Meywar where the climate is mild, Colonel Smyth is convinced that Europe trees will thrive. The China Aster is the only Flower that Colonel Smyth has seen at Caubul worth sending. They have a large, and many of them double flowers. In color they are white, purple, dark, pink, and light pink—Colonel Smyth states he has been disappointed in the Apples, but the pears are very fine, so are the Cherries; grafts from these as well as from Vines which bear remarkably fine Grapes, should be forthwith obtained. The Melons are *most delicious*.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN UPPER INDIA—IMPORTANCE OF INTRODUCING FOREIGN SEED-CORN INTO INDIA, THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT BOTANIC GARDEN AT SAHARUNPORE AND THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORMER HILL GARDEN.

Mr. George Henry Smith, of the Civil Service, at present residing at Mussouree, in a communication dated Sept. 5th, writes in approbation of the conduct of the Society in voting a sum of money for the purpose of introducing foreign seed-corn into India, and mentions that the last Rubbi† crop in the Upper Provinces was most promising and an abundant harvest was anticipated. The hopes of the farmers however were disappointed—a universal blight having occurred a few days before the corn was ripe, and the grain when thrashed out was shrivelled up to such a degree as to give a return in most instances not equalling one half of what was expected.

Oats thrive remarkably well in the Upper Provinces, and Mr. Smith states that he never saw a finer show than was presented this year at his farm in the Dhoon where there were about one thousand beegahs grown. Mr. Smith has only met with one description of oats in the Upper provinces, and it appears to him to be much inferior to the finer sorts grown in England.

The finest wheat that Mr. Smith ever saw in his life is what is grown in a district of Caubul named Huyarah. A small supply had been received by Dr. Falconer, and distributed in various directions, but although it grew most luxuriously and gave promise of turning out well not a single grain came to perfection, the whole of the plants having been destroyed by the blight already alluded to.

Mr. Smith communicates the gratifying intelligence that the Court of Directors has sent out by some of the late Overland Packets a variety of seeds to Dr. Falconer, the Superintendent of the Government Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, and amongst these some of the Barbary wheat which has been noticed by the Society. Several of the seeds have vegetated and Mr Smith hopes in a few years to see most of the most popular of the European fruits introduced into the Upper Provinces. Mr. Smith knows of no place in India so well calculated for agricultural and horticultural purposes as the Dhoon, where he is glad to hear that Government is about to establish a garden. It is thought by Dr. Falconer and other scientific persons that the climate and soil of the Dhoon is admirably adapted for the Growth of the Tea plant, and Mr. Smith understands that two boats loaded with Tea plants are now on their way up the Ganges, a portion of which will probly find their way to the experimental farms and gardens now established in the Dhoon.

Mr. Smith recommends the introduction generally of the American Maize into the Dhoon, in consequence of experiments already made on rather a large scale proving that it is superior to the country kind in every respect.

Mr. Smith concludes his very interesting communication by mentioning that he feels assured that the Society will be glad to hear that Government has sanctioned a considerable increase to the establishment of the Sharunpore Botanical, Garden, which Lord William Bentinck's niggardly policy reduced, and have moreover ordered the re-establishment of the Mussourie Garden, with a recommendation to the Court of Directors that the salary of Superintendent (Dr. Falconer) be placed on a footing more commensurate with that gentleman's distinguished abilities and scientific attainments has been made—such augmentation to have a retrospective effect in consideration of the valuable services which he for years past has devoted gratuitously to the promotion of Botanical objects and other Scientific pursuits.

PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE ON THE TABLE LAND OF MYSORE.—REPORT OF THE BANGALORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A communication containing a Report of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Mysore Agricultural and Horticultural Society held at the Society's Rooms in the Gardens on 7th August 1839, was next read.

The Joint Secretary George Gough, Esq. in his official letter mentions that the Mysore Society is in a very prosperons condition, and that a large portion of the hitherto uncultivated land is being laid out in Coffee trees which in Mysore, in most productive. Mr. Gough states that the experiment of grafting Apples upon Loquat stocks has succeeded to perfection, and in less than half the time required on Apple stocks. Apples have also temporarily succeeded on Guava stocks. Mr. Gough also thinks it right to add that the Society at Bangalore has for the last sixt months thrown the Gardens open to all respectable natives without requiring them to bring tickets of admission.

At the Meeting of the Members Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., K. C. S., the Patron was in the chair, and a series of resolutions were passed, having for their object the advancement of the interests of the institution.

ORDERS FOR SEEDS FOR NEXT YEAR'S CONSUMPTION.

The Secretary next brought to the notice of the Meeting the propriety of making arrangements for the supply of seeds next year, and the meeting deciding that he be empowered to take the necessary measures for doing so.

For the presents and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. *Secretary.*

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the bark *Water Witch*, Reynell, from Mocha 12th and Aden 18th September.

This-day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals:---*Tamar*, Northwood, from Sydney 18th August, and *Forth*, Landers, from Madras 25th August and Rangoon 25th September. *Oct.* 16.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(From one of our Correspondents)

East India House, 3rd April, 1839.—The annual publication of the Company's home account again reminds us of the Session of 1833, when twenty millions of British gold was paid to the slave holders to conciliate them, and, even still more wickedly and wantonly, the imperial parliament of the United Kingdom dared to decree that the East India Company should keep all the gold it has exacted from India without accounting for it, either then or ever after; also, that the wreck of the Company shall pension its tea ware-housemen and others upon India, and continue to draw from India just as good a dividend as the Company heretofore drew from the people of England, by means of the rigid monopoly of the tea trade of the land of liberty.

The account of the ancient monopoly closed on the 22nd of April 1834; so that, with the estimate, we now have before us the new account for seven financial years, ending with the 30th of April 1840; and, an abstract account of the receipts and disbursements, of the home treasury of the Company, on account of the realization of the Company's commercial assets and transactions, incident to the closing of their commercial concerns, exhibits the following results; in British sterling money:—

Cash in the Company's hand, at the expiration of their monopoly	£4,319,870
Sale of Government annuities, at par	2,[illegible],259
Ditto of goods provided for export, but not shipped	67,951
Ditto ditto imported, less freight, customs and warehouse charges	7,460,904
Ditto ditto in North America	347,567
Ditto ditto at the Cape of Good Hope	14,888
Ditto of dead stock, afloat	66,759
Ditto ditto ashore	535,981
Rent of warehouses	108,096
Averages, loans, debts, interest, &c.	215,596
Surplus receipts from the private trade account	40,050
Amount transferred to the Territorial account, of India	£15,196,921

This fifteen million of property in the hands of the Company, at the wind up of their ancient monopoly, is not subject to scrutiny as to its real origin, it was got into the warehouse, by hook or by crook;—never mind, whether by good luck, or, by good management,—whether by the salt monopoly or by the tea monopoly, parliament gave it to that portion by the Tory faction which govern India, just with the same reckless spirit in which they gave twenty millions to those members of the Carlton club, who flogged sugar out of the negroes, and, a million to the members of the same fraternity, who eat the tithe of the crop of Ireland. Parliament gave the Company this fifteen million under the impression that it was much more; even half as much more; therefore, the Company now has an equally good claim to indemnification from India, on the plea that the Company's commercial property was not near so valuable as the Company declared it to be. Seven or eight millions more will not be felt by the hundred million of subjects, and, it will be a great comfort to the directors, who, practically have as little confidence in the permanency of their power over India as any man can have; they all feel that it is a miracle that their stripped flag still floats over the head of the garrison of Fort William, and, that tribute still pours in upon them, from the Ganges, when, one single shipment to some other quarter would swamp their dynasty for ever; instead, a mere stoppage for three years, and the distribution of the surplus of Bengal in batta, alms, and popular public works, would depress the present extravagant price of India Stock to something below par and set your general court a talking to the directors in right earnest; for Indian gold is the true touchstone of the power of the directors to do evil to India and also to England, for it cannot be doubted that the East India House is one of the fesrted springs which corrupts our parliament both in doors and out of doors.

Carnatic Stock, held by the Company, paid off	£52,418
Gravesend Estate, part of it sold	2,824
Bullion from China	26,113
Bills from India, chiefly on the crown	284,564
Bills on India	11,473,065
Hypothecations on goods, from India and China	6,645,404
Raw Silk, from Bengal, net proceeds	710,800
Interest, realized, on cash balances	230,536
Advances from the crown, on account of St. Helena, Steam, Troops, &c	13,256
Territory	19,364,980
Commerce	15,196,921
Total receipts	£34,56,901
Carnatic debts, paid off, principal and interest	£2,723,582
Home Bond debt, paid off, in part	1,772,262
Bills of Exchange, from India, for the debt, effects and claims	7,604,126
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England	353,700
Family remittances	176,618
Advances repayable in India; viz. for the compassionate and civil funds, and for appeals	1,877,315
Balance of compassionate funds in England; viz. Clive's, Popler, Widow's, and Fee-funds	23,744
Disbursed, on various accounts, for the Government of India	£14,436,343

The next branch of this important account kept by the Company with the people of India, is what the Company is pleased to term 'charges on the revenues of India:' and heavy charges indeed they are, upon the revenues of India; viz. ordinary charges;

The proprietors of India, their share	£3,789,139
The 24 directors, hard cash salaries	45,848
Their Houses in Leadenhall Street	154,973
Their enlightened Secretariat	473,932
Pensions to their electors, maids, valets &c.	1,412,850
College for their sons, the writers	59,393
Seminary for their nephews and cousins, the cadets	44,436
Outfit for Sir James Carnac and other favourites	117,748
The nobleman who controls the Indian job	180,889
Interest on the home bound debt	567,282
Stores for export	1,478,880
Enlisting young fellows for soldiers	165,541
Transporting them to India	171,193
The Royal auxillary to the army of India	1,666,[illegible]1
Military and marine retired pay	2,985,071
Absentee Civilians	223,422
The Tanjore job	42,140
The embassy in Persia	81,258
The job at Canton	57,313
St. Helena pensions, yet borne by Bengal	17,260
Mr. Peacock's experiment on the Euphrates	8,173
Steam Vessels	339,631
A gratuity to Lord Wellesley	20,000
A retaining fee to James Bailie Frazer	5,000
Storehouses in London	29,200
Agents at the out ports	1,724
Law expences, that is Spankie, Lawford and Co.	27,173
Lunatics like Lindsay, quartered on India	30,282
Secret, Services of Astell and the Chairs	53,050
Miscellaneous services of ditto	100,502
Clive's fund	284,007
Popular fund	5,200
Extraordinary Charges.	
Unexpired charter parties	134,500
Compensation for the loss of the monopoly	404,714
Canton, again, bills and certificates	29,957
Warrants not yet paid	228,560
Total charge, both ordinary and extraordinary	£15,400,359

A very pretty little bill, for the services of the home government; and, only go on, remitting an annual surplus three crores and a half net in London, without regard to famines, batta, the lapidation of ancient tanks, the want of steam packets, and the absence of bridges and roads, and, then, depend upon it, annually, a similar amount will be presented to Parliament, in proof of the amount of tribute which the cunning old company contrives to drain home from the vitals of the people of India. As long as the account is thus infamously extravagant, it would be nothing short of a gratuitous insult in your local government to exhibit it to the people of India. Unmoved by the famine, regardless of war in all your borders, even from Petersburgh to Pekin, your government has poured out the gold of India so very profusely that the thirty have not been able to squander it all away; and, they have an eye to the rainy day, when India may cease to lavish its treasures upon those who toil not, who do not bear the heat of an Indian sun, who do not jeopardy their lives in the tented field, but, who merely dabble about our London Stock Exchange, and, do duty only on quarter-day; therefore, although parliament limited the Company to two millions sterling of India money in the British funds, the Company has funded upwards of £700,000 more, last year; and, at the close of the present year, it will have more than two millions of hard cash floating balance in London; that is, upwards of five millions of India gold lying dead here, in London!!! in addition to the ten crores of hard Ru-

* These paragraphs refer to the Society's 'summary' which was forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and subsequently published in the proceedings for June.—*Secretary.*

† Spring havest crop.—*Sec retary.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

pees hoarded up in the Company's treasuries in India: making fifteen crores of specie hoarded, when India cries out for capital; when her people beg the loan of seed corn at cent. per cent.

Thus the Company takes credit for the following items:—Disbursements, on account of the Government of India,..... £14,430,343
Charges on account of the Government of India,.. 15,400,359
Guarantee Fund, exclusive of interest accrued upon it,..... 2,00 ,022
Cast invested in the British Funds as an additional security fund,..... 700,884
Loose cash, floating in hand, on the 30th April, 1840,..... 2,024,282

Total disbursement, payments, and balance, of the new account,..... £34,561,891

Thus, in the first six years of the new charter, India has sent to London property which is admitted to have realized a net sum of near six millions a year, and, surely, ten crores of taxes paid could not yield this net sum, here, in London, managed as it is, by an irresponsible agency. India has received back for her sixty crores, two millions in powder and shot and steam vessels, to arm her against Runjeet Sing's treasury, which seems devoted to be emptied in the empty cellar in Leadenhall street, and to arm the sepoys against the snows of Herat.

* * * * * * * *

Never has India excited less attention than at present; all our own interests are uncommonly alert and active; for all find that they dare not confine themselves merely to act on the defensive; even, old mother church has awoke up and roused herself from the slumber which she fell into after her rampart domination, from the restoration to the revolution; she is erecting her steeples in all our new towns and holding high her head; her co-partners in the soil also insist that we shall confine ourselves not only to home grown corn; but also abstain from eating Burgundy pears and Normandy pippins; if they carry that, then, next session they will insist upon it that their English grown horse chesnuts shall all be sold and consumed before any Spanish chesnuts shall be admitted to entry. Generally we have been divided into two parties only; every body has ranged themselves under a banner, or against that banner, such as royalty or aristocracy, or democracy, whiggery or toryism, church or state, church or dissent, land or capital or industry, gold or paper, and, so forth, in an endless variety; but, now, perhaps more wisely, every person rather rallies under the banner of his own company and there deliberates and acts as he judges proper with any larger party; however, our grand simple struggle is really between capital and labour; our heavy burthen is the interest of the debt, incurred to keep down the people, to tyrannise over America, to uphold monarchy in France, and to colonise the world with felons and paupers in order to form governments for old generals and vents for manufactures enhanced by dear bread, and therefore rejected by free states.—*Ibid.*

The 47th Regt. N. I., reached Barrackpore yesterday.

We are informed that the troops at Benares are ordered to be prepared to march at a short notice, but it would not appear that this has any connexion with our Napaul policy, though we are not informed of the object, but probably the Coles have some interest in the measure. We learn also that General Oglander is to go to Meerut, and General Cock to replace him at Cawnpore.—*October* 17.

STEAM AFFAIRS &c.

(*From a London Correspondent.*)

Since the death of Lord William Bentinck, his order for a return on the subject of the Steam Communication has been printed by the Commons; it is the last India paper printed, and it is as unfair a return as the Company could make in the most slovenly and unclerk-like manner: however, the Company cannot ever appear before the public without damaging its ownself, No. 1 of the representations made on the subject, to the court, and of the replies, concludes thus,—No answer has been made to any of the foregoing memorials. James C. Melvill. Secretary, East India House 10th July 1839.' Will not that satisfy the European and Native inhabitants of the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and their dependencies? or, will they still continue to petition an unreasonable dumb brute that dares not open its mouth, as it cannot speak sense, but can only bellow and bray, and roar and cry like a beast as it really is, although crowned with arbitrary and despotic power hitherto unheard of among the Kings and empires and people. The next number in the return is the dates of despatches and how received; meaning the latest date by each mail; but to baulk the public, five pages are filled up with unmeaning figures. No. 3, shews the dates of transit between Bombay, Mocha, and Suez; but why not between London and Bombay? that simple point is studiously concealed all throughout the entered document; though, doubtless the object of the order was to ascertain the degree of speed between London and Calcutta, and the cost of the experiment. No. 4, shews that the *Atalanta* cost £37,677: the *Berenice* £41,288; the *Semiramies* £52,332; the *Hugh Lindsay's new* machinery from England £,5497, total £131,866, current expences for coal, &c. agents, &c., including coal used for political purposes, £82,453; expences at Bombay, to the 30th April 1838, less passage money received £41,264, total, ascertained, under the arrangement of 14th July, 1834, £255,573; above five and twenty lacs; and very little more than a costly effort to baulk the people of Calcutta and Madras. No. 5, is a return of the Company's Steam vessels; from which it appears, that for Bengal two armed steamers, each of 769 tons and 220 horse power, are building, viz. one at Calcutta, the other by Curling and Young at Lime House, and for Bombay the *Victoria Packet* of 700 tons and 230 horse power, is almost finished at Bombay; and a war steamer of 860 tons and 220 horse power is building at Bombay; two vessels, one a packet of 760 tons and 220 horse power, the other a war steamer of 860 tons and 220 horse power, at Pitcher's yard, North fleet: but these craft are mere baubles, built at your own expense merely to answer you. Make Mr. Eden buy you half a dozen iron arks of three thousand tons each or upwards, and do not rest satisfied until you have a floating bridge of iron, round the Cape each way every fourteen days; for a batch of letters once a month is very far short of what Hindostan has a right to have, in the present state of political affairs, and in the present state of steam navigation.—Lord William Bentinck's paper placed by the side of the report of the select committee on Steam Navigation generally exhibits a very fair view of the Company's tardiness in following after the Free Trader—indeed, the present prospects of the Civil Engineer are most gratifying; discovery, treads on the heels of discovery, and each discovery adds energy to the country, and enables it to outstrip itself, even faster than it had calculated. Where are yon Civil Engineers? Who built your Town Hall? General Garstin; who built the Scotch Church? Burn a ship builder! But, if you were allowed to engineer, that possibly, some day your civil engineers would sap the foundations of the prosperity of the Synagogue of Satan in Leadenhall Street.

The new East India Company has gleaned above a thousand pounds, and George Thomson is at Glasgow, lecturing about 350 ministers; but India herself must reform the Government of India; the uncovenanted must overleap the barrier; the Military must remember Malcolm and Munro and Clive as far as regards their right to lucrative and important civil offices; and the patronage of India must again be exercised by the Government in India! every uncovenanted and native assistant should shew up the covenanted officer of his department, and, as Hill, the Madras Secretary, says, make his post untenable, As for reform from England you may just as well make pooja to the man in the moon for redress of your manifold grievance; for, here no body listens to you; not even to mock you; and, if Sir John remains long in the department, now that poor Pread is gone, parliament will soon forget that India looks to England for good Government, especially as the lease has fourteen years to run, to the very least. But, perhaps, when King Earnest comes to the throne, he will improve your Government and bestow upon you municipal constitutions and parliaments, and frank your newspaper, and improve your packets and grant your freehold and elective officers, and all such institutions as in other countries we see produce a much greater, degree of public and private prosperity and happiness than India can hope to enjoy with radical changes in her present constitution.—*Ibid*

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—OCT. 18.

KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.—The intelligence of the late very extraordinary discoveries in the Fort of Kurnool must have somewhat astonished Government, and will prove, we hope, a valuable lesson as shewing what may be accomplished by a petty Chieftain in the very heart of the Company's Provinces and under the very eyes even of a Company's Vakeel, without occasioning suspicion of his intentions. That the Nawab of Kurnool has been associated in his plot with one infinitely more powerful than himself, there cannot be a doubt, for the magnitude of his preparations, and the management with which those preparations have been, both conducted and concealed, indicate a far greater command both of talent and resources than this petty Prince could ever have had at his sole disposal. To ascertain who have been his accomplices, is now an object of primary importance to the British Government, and with so convenient a tool as the Kurnool Dewan at hand, there can be little doubt of the Government acquiring the information wished for. How exactly does the base conduct of the treacherous Namdar Khan towards his master, tally with the account given by a Native correspondent of our own, and which appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of the 17th September last! In fact the several accouts furnished by the same individual touching the casting of cannon and arrival of military Stores at Kurnool, were we now doubt not correct to the letter, altho' we did, at the time, give our friend credit for some little embelishments, and occasionally omitted such passages from his letters, as looked more than usually doubtful. Our latest intelligence from Kurnool came from General Wilson's camp in a letter dated the 13th. The Nawab was still in the hands of his Arab and Pathan followers, who are represented to be a well armed Band, about five hundred strong, holding possession of a village called Jolapore on the right bank of the Kistnah, where they stoutly maintained their determination not to give up the Nawab's person, notwithstanding that the Fords in the river are all guarded on the opposite side by the Nizam's Cavalry.

It is with much regret that we record the decease of Captain Lewis D A. A. G. Ceded Districts, in camp on the banks of the Hindry, near Coodmore, on the night of the 9th instance. Captain Lewis' death was occasioned, we are informed, by apoplexy, and not by Cholera, as has been stated. The ravages of the latter disease have however been most fatal. Dr. Davis, a highly valuable officer of H. M. 39th Foot, fell a victim to Cholera on the 10th, and Brigadier Bell, Commanding the First Brigade of Infantry, died on the 11th.

We subjoin the copy of a Division order issued by Major General Wilson C. B. Commanding the Ceded Districts on the death of his Adjutant General, and all who knew Captain Lewis [as we have done for eighteen years] will, we are quite sure, agree with us in opinion, that General Wilson's order, is but a just tribute to the memory of a very zealous and excellent officer and a most amiable Member of Society.

"*D. M. Order by Major General Wilson, C. B.*

"Major General Wilson is sorry to announce to the Field Force, the death of Captain W. G. T. Lewis, D. A. A. General, whose qualifications for the situation he so ably filled, the Major General cannot but acknowledge, and whose assiduity and exactness as well as personal courtesy in carrying on its duties, will make his death a matter of sincere regret to the Force as it is deeply lamented by the Major General himself.

(Signed) T. I. NEWBOLD.
Actg. D. A. A. G., C. D.'

Lieutenant Newbold A. D C to General Wilson C. B., has been appointed to officiate as D. A.A. General, to the great satisfaction of the Force. Lieutenant Newbold is an officer of very superior attainments and highly distinguished as an Orientalist. We are glad to find that the Force changed its ground on the 9th when the Cavalry Brigade moved to a fresh spot near the village of Kurnoor, and the Head Quarters and Infantry encamped on the bank of the Hindry near Coodmore, close to which the Artillery and Park have been located. Our correspondent speaks highly of Colonel Maclean's very judicious arrangements for preserving the health of his Brigade by extreme cleanliness in the Lines and regular exercise of the men, which it would seem, had been effectual; as the Dragoons and 7th Cavalry had hitherto escaped the Cholera, which continued to cause such fatal effects in some regiments. The Horse Artillery had however lost a Havildar and one Sepoy and a good many followers had been carried off by the disease.

Our letter of the 13th, we rejoice to say, speaks more favourably of the health of the troops; but our informant, a Medical Officer, considers that the Cholera, lately raging in General Wilson's Camp, was greatly nurtured by its low and insalubrious site. On the 10th Instant, a D. O. was issued for the march of the following troops at 4 A. M. next morning to increase the Detachment already at Kurnool, and carry on the work under execution there: viz. one half the Troop of Horse Artillery, with its guns and the proper quantity of ammunition. A squadron of H. M. 13th Dragoons and one of the 7th Light Cavalry. One Company of Foot Artillery, with the Gun Lascars attached. Two 5½ Inch howtizers, with their complement of ammunition. One Karkhanah of Bullocks; a Warrant Officer with twenty Store Lascars of the Ordnance Department a full proportion of Artificers Tools, and a complete set of small stores; the whole under Major Bond, Commanding Artillery with the Field Force. The Commanding Engineer and Engineers Department with the Sappers and Miners. Two additional Companies of H. M. 39th Foot, of the average strength, under a Field Officer, to command the Wing of that Corps detached, and the 34th Regiment Light Infantry. The whole under the Senior Officer, who on arrival at Kurnool was to place himself under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel James, Commanding the Second Infanty Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Wakefield, H. M. 39th Regiment was placed in temporary Command of the First Infantry Brigade, until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Dyce, and Lieutenant Purvis, 39th N. I. had been appointed Post Master to the Field Force.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Deputy Post Master General is, we hear, preparing for publication in the Official Gazette, under the sanction of Government, a tabular view of distances, rates of Banghy and Dak postage, and the average time occupied in the transit of packets by either conveyance throughout the Madras Presidency, with other miscellaneous information connected with the Post Office Department, calculated to afford the most complete data to enable the public to economize time, paper, and postage under the new regulations. It was Mr. Pharoah's intention to have given a similar table in his forthcoming Almanac, and such was in course of preparation, but the labours of the Deputy Post Master have superseded the further prosecution of Mr. Pharoah's undertaking.

COLONEL CARTER.—We learn that the Court of Directors strongly expressed their displeasure at the censure passed by the Governor General on Colonel Carter, upon the occasion of that officer's retirement.

CEYLON HERALD.—OCT. 8.

The Government Barque *Wellington*, M. Freywet, master, went on a cruize off the Port on Sunday, having on board His Excellency the Governor, and Dr. Beatson, of the Medical Staff.

We understand that Mr. Daniels, the Baptist Missionary, was called in on Saturday to visit the Governor!

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1839.

The H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. Frushard Commanding, sailed yesterday for Suez, with a Mail for England of 9312 covers, and the following Passengers,

Passengers—R. Eglinton Esq., P. Cator Esq., Lieut. Hutchinson, G. S. Gurgh Esq., Mr. A. C. Stuart, Captain and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Liddell, O. H. Clarke Esq., and an African Servant, and Lieut. J. G. Jonstone, I N.

We have nothing new to offer from the Army at Cabool, beyond what will be found in our Delhi and Agra Extracts, which however are very interesting.

Confidently did we expect that ere this Paper went forth, we should have had it in our Power to supply a fresh budget of news from England. Still however there is no *Berenice*, and it is no small aggravation of the disappointment that the *Huyh Lindsay* has gone off before her arrival.

We have been favoured with some very interesting particulars of the affair of Kurnool, or rather the battle of Zirhampoor as it is called, communicated in a letter from that Place, dated so late as the 21st instant. It would appear that after evacuating the Fort, in the manner and under the circumstances formerly described, the Nawab with his 4 or 500 Rohillahs betook himself to his Father's Burial ground, which is surrounded by a low wall. Anxious that there should be no shedding of blood, overtures were immediately made to him to surrender, and Colonel Dyce offered to guarantee to his followers all their arrears of pay and a safeguard to their own Country, but the terms were rejected, whereupon a Force, consisting of the 34th L I., a company of H. M. 39th, 2 Guns H A., 2 Howitzers, one squadrou of L. Cavalry and a squadron of the 13th Dragoons, was ordered out at day light of the 18th to attack them at 6 o,clock. The Guns were in position about 150 yards from the wall of the Inclosure, the flanks of which were lined by Light Infantry, and the attack was only delayed in consequence of renewed efforts on the part of our People to induce a surrender, which however proved to no purpose, whereupon about ½ past 9, a fire was opened from the whole of our Guns upon the Nawab's position, which was returned by the Enemy's matchlocks, with no effect beyond wounding three Artillery men, and after this had continued about 10 minutes, a small band of 80 of the 39th and some of the 34th that were not otherwise occupied, with a wild hurrah, rushed into the Enclosure and here the conflict became desperate. The Rohillahs threw away their Matchlooks and advanced in a strong band, sword in hand, upon their assailants but they speedily sunk under the bayonets of the Soldiers, and most of them perished in the conflict. All their chiefs, it is believed, fell in this onset. The loss on our side was very severe for such an affair, Lieut. White of the 39th and Lieut Yates of the 34th Killed, Colonel Wright of the 39th, who led the assault, dangerously wounded, at first thought mortally, but doing well at the date of the letter, Lieut. Auchterlony of the Engineers severely wounded, 3 Europeans and 1 Native killed, 7 Europeans and 11 Natives wounded, several dangerously. The loss of the Enemy, as near as could be computed, was 150 killed and drowned in the River and 160 Prisoners, which nearly accounts for the whole Band. The Nawab was taken Prisoner and on the 19th Proclamations were issued, to the effect, that the Kurnool territory now belonged to the Company. The Native Infantry, it is said, behaved splendidly. The Cavalry had little to do beyond picking up the runaways, many of whom took to the river, and in an attempt to secure some of these, a Dragoon got into a deep and rapid part, and was drowned.

We were little prepared for so tragical an end to this affair. The Nawab, whatever his misdeeds may have been, is deserving of sympathy, from the treachery of which he became the victim and the gallantry he desplayed at the last, and we sincerely trust that he will be treated in a manner becoming his rank and misfortunes,—and moreover that consideration will be shewn to the brave fellows, now Prisoners in our hands, who stuck by their master in his last extremity. There is something strikingly affecting in his having chosen his Father's tomb as the spot on which he was to peril his last stake for Power, enough almost to make us wish that the result had been different.—What a contrast to cravens like Joudpore and Sattara?

To those who have never seen a *bona fide* Portuguese Man of War, we would recommend a visit to the handsome Corvette *Infanta Regente*, Captain Torquato Jose Marquis, at present in our Harbour, which has come up from Goa for the purpose of conveying thither, His Excellency Field Marshall The Baron de Candal, the newly appointed Governor General of that and the other Portuguese settlements in India, whose arrival by the Steamer from Suez is hourly expected. The following Gentlemen have been deputed by the Government of Goa to receive his Excellency, Col. Lemos, Lieut. and Adjutant Nunes, and Lieut. Xavier, and in addition Captain Lemos, Lieut. Mendzes, Lieut. Cordeiro and Lieut. Araujo, are in charge of 72 rank and file, intended as a Guard of Honor to his Excellency, if it should be his pleasure to require it. There is also a full Military Band, expressly for his use. This is doing the thing in style, and evinces a perfect sense in the government of Goa of what is due to the high rank of the new Governor General, who is a man of the greatest distinction that has been in this command for many years. The *Corvette* left Goa on the 19th, and is by all accounts a very smart Vessel, and in excellent trim.

Our Calcutta namesake, in reference to Brigadier Valiants recent Order in regard to Umbrellas, asks us to explain why it is that Parties are obliged to shut them, on entering and leaving the Fort We are not aware precisely what led to the Regution at first, unless it was the narrowness of the entrances at the different gates, and the chance of Horses being scared by them, or the crush of persons coming and going being embarrased by these appendages. It was not the regulation itself, but the offensive manner in which it was enforced by the sentinels, that led to remark and finally to the order of the Commandant, which has attracted our Cotemperary's observation. We presume that all things are on so grand a scale in the City of Palaces, that a man might pass with the Cupola of St. Paul's on his head, and create no wonder or embarrasment to his neighbour.

If it be true, as it appears from the *Englishman* it is, that the various memorials sent from that Presidency, on the subject of Steam Extension, had never even received answers, or the slightest attention, from the Court of Directors, then do we say, that it would be the height of infatuation, as well as inordinate meanness, to trouble that Court with one application more, to place the slightest dependance on its support, or to delay for any consideration or on any account whatever, one day longer, realizing the Plan of an independant communication with Suez. Every new arrival serves to confirm the general understanding that the Court, for its own reasons, is determined to maintain a distinct line of Boats of its own, the terminus of which shall be Bombay, as appears from the continued encrease of the number of its vessels, the measures taken in the Mediterranean, the orders lately come out for adding greatly to the Dockyard, for establishing a Foundry, and for encreasing the number of Engineers in that branch of the service.

With such facts before our eyes, and the general satisfaction experienced at this Presidency with the existing arrangements, to be hammering away at us in the manner our Calcutta friends do, seems really very absurd. What would they be at, what would they have us do? Do they wish that we should subscribe to keep up Steam Boats for them, that could be of no possible service to us, when we have others of our own, with which People are quite content? Or is it roads they would have us make, to obviate their miscalculations, while their own government with holds the means? Think of 5 entire days lost upon a miscalculation chargeable to themselves alone. Their latest safe date was the 12th, the mail of which day in company with that of the 13th, arrived on the 25th. On the 26th that of the 14th made its appearance, on the 27th those of the 15th and 16th and yesterday that of the 17th! It will gladden Sir John Hobhouse's heart to see that, bad as our roads are, we are getting so near his calculation of 10 days. We refer to the *Englishman's* London Correspondence for some particulars of interest relating to this subject, and would entreat our Calcutta Brethren to choose some other subject for their animadversions, for in all that relates to Bombay, it has truly become in every sense "weary, flat, stale and unprofitable."

Since writing the foregoing we have been favoured with the following very pertinent observations on the same subject.

The subjoined Memorandum of the time occupied by the last five dakhs from Calcutta to this place, offers so good a commentary on the vituperations of the Press of the city of Palaces, against the Post office arrangements of this Presidency, that the only observation necessary to be made on the subject is, that it ought to satisfy all impartial persons of the efficiency of the Dakh between Nagpore and Bombay when muddy Roads and swollen Rivers, do not, like snow storms in our Native land, set all ordinary arrangements for the public convenience at naught. The remedy for detentions beyond the power of the Post Master general seems, as has been said on more than one occasion before, to rest with the Government of India, which alone is competent to authorise the expenditure necessary to improve the roads, construct Bridges &c. &c. so as to set the monsoon at defiance, in all but most extraordinary circumstances.

The Calcutta Dakh of the 12th inst. } arrived in Bombay on the.....} 25th Inst.
Do.....Do.....13th...do.. 25th do.
Do.....Do.....14th...do.. 26th do.
Do.....Do.....15th...do.. 27th do.
Do.....Do.....16th...do.. 27th do.
Do.....Do.....17th...do.. 28th do.

That is yesterday at 9 A. M. *or in ten days and thirteen* hours from Calcutta.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

LANGUAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—It is worthy of remark, that there is no civilised country in Europe in which not only so many different dialects prevail, but so many different languages, as in Great Britain. Yorkshire has its peculiar dialect, Lancashire, Northumberland, Cumberland, theirs. The peasant of Worcestershire understands not him of Westmoreland; and still less can he of the latter county hold any intelligible communication with the Cockney. In the vicinity of Cambridge, if you talk, good English to a labouring man or small farmer, they touch their hats, beg your pardon, and passing on in evident reluctance to continue the conversation, avow themselves "no scholars. In Scotland the dialects, and especially the twangs, are as various as in England. Your native of Aberdeen understands not him of Glasgow; and your Paisley "buddy," learned in politics and cunning at the loom, gapes, stares, and looks unutterable astonishment when he is addressed by a man of Tweeddale. The Irish are more uniform in their dialect when they do speak English; the thing chiefly remarkable in them being the accent. All this is anomalous, but not so much so as the fact that we have, in the two islands denominated Geat Britain and Ireland, five distinct languages cut up into so many dialects that it would be endless to enumerate them. There is the English language, properly so called—the Scotch language—and there are the Gaelic, the Welch, and the Irish languages.

HELLS.—Theodore Hook, in an article on "Public Amusements' in the *New Monthly*, after speaking of the "wonderful change which has taken place in the state of affairs since it was the custom for the King to play hazard publicly at St. James's palace on Twelfth Night, adds—"The room in St. James's appropriated to the play was remarkably dark, and conventionally called by the inmates of the palace, Hell. Whence, and not, as generally supposed, from their own demerits, all the gaming-houses in London are designated by the same fearful name."

AMERICAN NOTIONS OF EQUALITY.—The very first evening that I passed under the roof of my worthy host at Romney in Virginia (says the Hon. C. A. Murray in his *Travels in North America*), not only he, but his farm assistants and labourers, called me "Charlie;" which Christian appellation would doubtless appear very familiar to an Englishman in the mouth of a person whose acquaintance is just made; the curious observer of character, who wishes to see the *per contra* side of the picture, may find in the first village to which he comes, the small tavern where he lodges kept by a General, the broken wheel of his waggon mended by a Colonel, and the day labourers speaking of one another as "this gentleman," and "that gentleman.

AN AMERICAN CEDAR SWAMP.—These swamps are from half a mile to a mile in breadth, and sometimes five or six in length, and appear as if they occupied the former channel of some choked up river, stream, lake, or arm of the sea. The appearance they present to a stranger is singular. A forest of tall and perfectly straight trunks, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet without a limb, and crowded in every direction; their tops so woven together as to shut out the day, spreading the gloom of a perpetual twilight below. On a nearer approach, they are found to rise out of the water, which, from the impregnation of fallen leaves and roots of the cedars, is of the colour of brandy. Amidst this bottom of congregated springs, the ruins of the former forest lie in every state of confusion. The roots, prostrate logs, and in many places the water, are covered with green mantling moss; while an undergrowth of laurel, fifteen or twenty feet high, intersects every spring so completely as to render a passage through laborious and harassing beyond description. At every step you either sink to the knees, clamber over fallen timber, squeeze yourself through between the stubborn laurels, or plunge to the middle in ponds made by the uprooting of the large trees, and which the green moss concealed from observation. In calm weather the silence of death reigns in these dreary regions; a few interrupted rays of light shoot across the gloom; and, unless for the occasional hollow screams of the herons and the melancholy chirping of one or two small birds, all is silence, solitude, and desolation. When a breeze rises, at first it sighs mournfully through the tops; but as the gale increases, the tall mast-like cedars wave like fishing-poles, and, rubbing against each other, produce a variety of singular noises, that, with the help of a little imagination, resembles shrieks, groans, growling of bears, wolves, and such like comfortable music.—*Wilson's American Ornithology.*

KILMARNOCK BURGHS.—The Liberal electors of Kilmarnock appear to be desirous to wipe off the reproach attached to them by the election of their present member, of whom it is not too much to say that he is universally regarded as the most arrant political quack, and in the House of Commons treated with marked contempt. We perceive that they have called on Mr. Spiers of Culcreugh, who formerly represented Paisley, with much credit to himself and great satisfaction to his constituents, to deliver his sentiments to them, preparatory to becoming a candidate at the first vacancy, and that on Thursday evening Mr. Spiers obeyed the call, and addressed a very numerous meeting of the electors. His opinions are of the most decided and cheering description, and knowing his worth and ability, we not merely wish, but confidently predict his success.—*Scots Times.*

A ROMAN BATH.—There were three vast apartments, opening one into another, and respectively appropriated to cold water, tepid, and to hot; besides which, there were cells for the convenience of bathing in Steam; but these were chiefly designed for invalids. The walls were encrusted with the marble of Alexandria, and its veins were so curiously disposed as to have the appearance of a regular picture, while statues and columns of the most magnificent description decorated the whole suite. Strigils were put in requisition for the use of the bathers. This instrument consisted of a crooked blade fixed to a short handle; its use was to remove the perspiration from the skin after bathing. The Emperor Augustus is said to have injured his health by scraping himself too violently with this instrument.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this year to the 1st of July was 3006—2417 more than arrived in the same time last year.

GREAT SHOOTING.—The *Harrisburg Gazette* states that a party of eight gentlemen from Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Monday last, shot 88 woodcocks in the neighbourhood of the York Springs.

DARKNESS VISIBLE.—The *Vevay Times* says there is a nigger in Tennessee so black, that nothing is discernible except his teeth and the whites of his eyes. When he goes to the woods it becomes so dark that the birds go to roost.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—If the Society of Friends, having an "infallible guide," has not avoided wandering different ways if, being a "Society of Friends,' they have not avoided bickerings and divisions—they have the honour of being amongst the noblest and most unwearied philanthropists which the world has ever seen. In this character they have proudly maintained their testimonies. If George Fox was not untouched with the extravagances of his age, he outstripped that age two hundred years in his clear perception of the highest requirements of Christianity. He was amongst the first, if not the first, to call public attention to the state of our prisons; to the injustice of capital punishment for stealing; and to the atrocious system of confining fresh prisoners with the most thoroughly debased. He declared the anti-Christianity of war, oaths, and slavery. In the maintenance of all these great truths, to the recognition of which the world is now but tardily coming, his followers have nobly emulated him. William Penn, by his just treatment of the Indians, and the full liberty of conscience granted in his new state of Pennsylvannia, showed the noble lessons he had learned in this school. It was amongst the Friends that the great crusade against negro slavery commenced in the person of John Woolman, an American minister. From that time (1754) to the present, the Quakers have never ceased their efforts in that cause. They were the first in England to form an association for the abolition of the slave trade. Thomas Clarkson, on setting out on his career, found them every where ready to co-operate with him; and, to the last of the struggle, their purses and personal exertions were never spared. They not being less zealous in spreading their opinions of the crime and the impolicy of war; and in prison discipline, Elizabeth Pryor (a name not enough known or honoured), and her more known, but not more deserving coadjutor, Elizabeth Fry, have merited largely of the public.—*William Howitt, in the Encyclopædia Britannica.*

GLOBE,—JULY, 13,

A bill has been introduced into Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade for extending the powers already possessed by the Executive, with regard to bonding goods in ports, to inland towns. A measure of this description was introduced in 1834, but fell through, owing to the pressure of business at the end of that session. We sincerely hope that the same fate may not attend it now. It is a measure loudly called for by all the great towns. Petitions from Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and all the principal inland towns of the kingdom, have been presented in favour of it, against which it is scarcely to be believed that the interested representations of the few of the ports who dread any interference by competition with the advantages they enjoy, should be allowed to prevail.

It is strange indeed that this country, which in almost every other particular is so much in advance of the rest of Europe upon points of commercial legislation, should in this respect have remained far behind its continental neighbours. In France, throughout the whole of Germany, and even in Italy, the system of inland bonding is in full force, and the utmost advantage to the commerce of those countries has resulted from it. Here, owing to doubts—for they are no more—which have arisen, whether the Executive enjoys with regard to inland towns the same power as with relation to ports, these benefits have been denied to us, and the strangest anomalies have grown up from this circumstance. For instance—a merchant having landed his goods under bond in London, and being desirous of sending them, with-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

out payment of duty, to be bonded at Liverpool, may send them under bond to that place, the security against fraud being simply (but most effectually) a bond given by him to the value, or double the value of the goods thus sent. But, were he desirous of sending the same goods to York, or to Birmingham, he is deprived of this advantage, and must pay the duty before they are removed.

No one can for an instant doubt the immense advantage which commerce has received from the establishment of the bonding system. It reduces the amount of capital unnecessarily locked up in trade—affords great facilities for supplies of goods being always made to meet the demands of purchasers—and in many instances, indeed, under the system of high duties to which most of the great articles of consumption are exposed, doubles the means of traders to enter into their various transactions. The due security to the revenue, and no considerable increase of expense, are therefore the only limits which it is just or proper to interpose on the extension of this principle. Both these are carefully provided in the bill before Parliament; and this being done, we cannot for a moment believe that the interested efforts of some of the ports, anxious only to deprive their neighbours of a benefit, will be permitted to prevail over the general good.

Lord SANDON and the member for Hull have, however, given Mr. Poulet Thomson notice of their intention to oppose to the utmost this measure. We are happy, though, to be able to acquit the constituents of the noble lord of participating in the petty feelings which dictate such a course. At a meeting of the Town Council of Liverpool, held on Monday last, a proposal to oppose the bill was negatived, and it was determined that Liverpool would not be a party to any such selfish proceeding.

GLOBE.—JULY. 23.

The Tory Lords seem disposed to make a like use of the late riots at Birmingham, as Caleb Balderstone made of the great fire at Wolf's Crag,—as an excuse for every deficiency which might be experienced for ever after. Honest Caleb regarded "the great fire at Wolf's Crag" as the greatest Godsend possible; and Lord Roden regards the riots at Birmingham with a still more devout measure of thankfulness. "It appeared to him *a most providential circumstance* for the safety of Ireland, that the unhappy event to which he had referred had occurred just at the present time, because it was obvious that, if such insecurity existed within five hours of the controul of that house, the condition of the small boroughs in Ireland, of which the house could have but little knowledge, would be still more unfortunate."

Unfortunate, indeed, must be Ballinafad or Belturbet, given over to a corporation Chartist or Catholic, whose sway will necessarily be followed by riot and conflagration, beyond the controul—hardly within the knowledge—of Parliament! But Birmingham, though brought within five hours of the Lords' controul by its railway, has unfortunately been loosed from that controul, it seems, by its corporation. Ireland, therefore, which Sir Robert Peel has decided shall at present have no railways, must *a fortiori*, cotends Lord Roden, have no corporations.

The Duke of Wellington also condescended to the Caleb Balderstone style of apology for hesitating to extend corporations to Ireland:—

"Looking at all that is passing around me—looking at what has been passing at Birmingham and in other corporate towns, and considering what has been the consequence of what is called corporate reform in this country, I cannot avoid saying that there are still stronger reasons than there were before for taking especial care that these corporations in Ireland shall not have the power of doing the mischief which would have happened under the former bills, and which I must say will happen under this bill if it should not come out of the committee most materially amended."

Lord Wicklow shewed on this, as on former occasions, with regard to this measure, a very opposite and greatly more commendable spirit:—

"He begged distinctly to be understood on another point; he meant the treatment of this bill in committee. He would not be one of those who would avail themselves in committee of doing that which might have the semblance of giving to the people of Ireland corporate functions, but which in reality would have the insidious object of denying them the power to exercise those functions. . . . . . . He believed there were many improvements introduced into the present bill, and if their authors had introduced them with a view to meet the wishes and conciliate the feelings of their lordship, he thought that a strong argument in favour of their adoption."

The riots at Birmingham are rather overworked in the Upper House. The Duke of Wellington had already taken occasion, earlier in the evening, to reiterate his violently absurd assertion of last week, that Birmingham had been treated worse than he had ever known a town taken by storm. Must we replace before his Grace's eyes, in aid of his memory, the often-quoted description by Colonel Napier of the horrors of such scenes! The Colonel speaks of what took place under his own eyes at Badajos:—

"Now commenced that wild and desperate wickedness which tarnished the lustre of the soldiers' heroism. All, indeed, were not alike, for hundreds risked, and many lost their lives in striving to stop the violence; but the madness generally prevailed, and as the worst men were leaders here, all the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed. Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations, groans, shouts, imprecations, the hissing of fires bursting from the houses, the crashing of doors and widows, and the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badajos! On the third, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhausted by their own excesses, the tumult rather subsided than was quelled."

The Duke of Wellington thus unnecessarily recurred to the subject, with a sensitiveness which we must regard as morbid rather than characteristic—chiefly to complain that the word *exaggeration* had been applied to his language. We should say that it was a very mild word to express such utter absurdity. Lord Melbourne neatly observed that, "if the statement of the noble duke was *not* at all exaggerated, he would only say that it appeared to him that war was a much milder and less serious affair than he had ever thought." Lord Melbourne reminded their lordships that no such anxiety had been shewn before trial to condemn the magisterial proceedings of an *old* corporation—that of Bristol:—

"The course that the government intended to follow was exactly similar to that pursued on an occasion of much more serious disturbances—namely, the riots at Bristol. On that occasion the result was most alarming, for not less than 100 persons were killed, and a great many houses were pillaged and burnt down; and instead of that city being in the possession of the rioters for only two hours, it continued in the possession of a lawless and riotous mob for a day. Although no doubt a great deal had been said respecting the Bristol magistrates, he did not believe that there was the same anxiety to question their conduct in parliament as was manifested on the present occasion by noble lords opposite. This was the impression on his mind from his recollection of what had then been said."

If the whole blame is to be laid on the corporations respectively of all places where riots may occur like those of Bristol or Birmingham, it may possibly be consolatory to reasoners such as Lords Roden and Wellington have shewn themselves in this instance, to reflect that, under the *old* corporation of the one place, the mischief effected was much more serious than under the new of the other; and that though Badajos, according to the Duke of Wellington, was not so badly treated as Birmingham, Bristol was treated a great deal worse. So that the balance clearly appears in favour of reformed corporations and tells, in fact, *for* the Irish Municipal Bill, not against it.

We have no leisure, and no disposition, to remark on Lord Brougham's recommendation that the Lords should throw out every measure that comes up to them late in the session. So that Opposition in the Commons have only to speak against time—to take care that nothing gets up to the Lords till July or August to justify Opposition in the Lords for rejecting all that comes to them. Lord Brougham's recommendation has all the merits of his counsels to "his order," except that of originality.

"If," said Lord Melbourne, "his noble and learned friend had wished not to add to the evil of delay he would not have made the speech he had made on his occasion. The course which he recommended was by no means a new one to their lordships—it was one which they were virtually very much in the habit of applying (Laughter) There could be no argument effectual with their lordships against a bill than that which urged them to throw it out on the ground of the lateness of its introduction, for their lordships were by no means very ready to pass any bills, except those which they felt it would be neither wise nor prudent not to pass"

It will be remembered that some months since we, in common with several of our contemporaries, alluded in terms of strong apprehension to the proceedings of certain parties, who had entered into arrangements for the introduction of the Hill Coolies, a race of labourers, from the East into our West India colonies. Among other arguments we dwelt on the state of destitution into which the poor creatures would be plunged, ignorant of the language and destitute of resources in the distant land to which, under false pretences, they had been removed, for the climate and employment of which they might be found unsuitable. An Order in Council was subsequently issued by which certain regulations were prescribed, for the protection of such labourers as were engaged after a given date.

Previously to the issuing of this Order in Council a large number of these poor creatures had been introduced into Demerara, under indentures to the proprietors of certain estates; the climate has proved unsuitable to their constitutions, and disease and death are making distressing havoc among them.

We copy the following details from the City article of a morning contemporary:—

"A report has been presented to the Court of Policy in Demerara by the Emigrant Commission, embracing an inquiry into the condition of the labouring classes. No copy of the document is given, or indeed had been published at the date, but it is observed, that generally it was 'favourable to the character of the proprietary body.' There was, it is however admitted, a 'fearful, exception in the case of the Coolies introduced there some time ago from the East Indies. The situation of these poor creatures was found to be wretched in the extreme. Out of eighty on the plantation Belle Vue, twenty had died, and twenty-nine were lying in the hospital 'in a state which, the commissioner reported, was hardly to be described,' The hospital itself would seem from the notice of it to be more like a pest house, and the manager of the estate, who was found labouring under fever, a quainted the commissioners that he 'got his attack by going into that hospital.' The circumstances thus detailed had created a considerable sensation and much exasperation among all the more respectable members of the community against the owners of the estate in question where such cruel neglect could be permitted. It was hoped that the governor would forthwith cancel the indentures under which the unfortunate Coolies had been engaged."

CIVIC GAIETIES.

The Lord Mayor returned to the Mansionhouse on Saturday night, after an absence of six days "on the business of the Conservancy of the Thames." So runs the official announcement. The detailed account says little of serious "business." but mentions, that in obedience to an old custom, the Lord Mayor, with his wife and a party, went up the river as far as Henley, in civic pomp, and received and gave entertainments during their progress. The principal feasting was at Windsor. The Queen had sent orders that Lord Wilson and his lady should be shown over the Castle, even unto the private apartments of royalty; and the townspeople of Windsor gave the civic party a dinner at the White Hart. They were received on their return at Magna Charta Island, by Mr. Harcourt, M. P. and with a salute of guns. Here, says the reporter, the "scene was exceedingly animated and exciting"---

"From the door of the cottage to the water's edge a temporary landing had been provided, the steps of which were covered with crimson carpeting. On the last step stood Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, and their youthful son, who held in his hand a large bouquet of flowers. On each side of the landing were placed 120 boys and girls of the charity school, dressed in the costume of King John's time, and holding baskets of flowers. The banks of the river were crowded with people! and in the front of the cottage stood the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and the surrounding villagers with their families. At a little distance stood Mr. Harcourt's labourers, with agricultural implements in their hands. The band of the Second Life Guards, stationed on the grounds, joined the Lord Mayor's band in playing the national anthem. The moment the Lady Mayoress landed, she was presented with the bouquet in an elegant cornucopia of white cornelian and gold by the son of Mr. Harcourt; and as the party ascended the steps and passed along the platform, the children strewed flowers in their path. They were next conducted to the cottage; in which the first thing that attracted their attention was the stone on which King John signed Magna Charta. Mrs. Harcourt provided each of the party with a book of views of the island, and begged hat they would all enter their names as visiters to the island. tAnkerwich House, the residence of Mr. Harcourt, was fitted up to receive them in true baronial style, the walls being covered with emblems and ancient armour. The spacious hall was laid out as a banqueting room. Mr. Harcourt had provided, under a tent, refreshments for all the Lord Mayor's watermen, servants, officers, and attendants. The state-barge, on its departure. was saluted wirh guns, which kept up a fire as long as the party were within sight of the host and hostess."

After these rural and aquatic and antiquarian enjoyments, we fear that even the gaud and the luxury and refinement of the Mansionhouse must have palled upon the feelings of the civic dignitaries.

THE HARVEST—THE WEATHER—THE LATE FLOODS

The late floods have caused great devastation in Wicklow and over the greatest part of Ireland. The destruction of the crops in consequence of the heavy rains is extensive.—*Dublin Mail.*

With the exception of one or two counties, the province of Ulster seems to have escaped the visitation, and the crops of all kinds are represented as luxuriant.—*Dublin Post.*

Many parts of the north of England, as well as some districts in Scotland and in Ireland, have been visited by floods, the wide-spread destruction of which, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster particularly, is represented as truly alarming.—*Herald.*

The flood at Harborough on Wednesday was greater than has been known for several years. The depth of water in some parts of the street near the Sheep-market was little short of a yard, and extended over a space of nearly 500 yards.—*Leicester Journal.*

At Manchester, during the last week of July, 2-90 inches of rain fell; the greatest fall since 1834, when also in the last week of July the quantity was 3-60 inches.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The wheat has sustained only local damage; in general there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.—*Reading Mercury.*

Heavy drenching rain, accompanied with violent gusts of wind, have done great injury to the growing crops in this district *Manchester Times.*

The effect of the wind on many farms was such as literally to blow the grain from the ear.—*Dover Chronicle.*

August has set in gloriously, and if it does but fulfil its promise, all will yet be well.—*Western Luminary.*

The harvest, which was partially commenced last week, became general throughout this part of the county yesterday (Monday)—*Essex Herald.*

The course of husbandry bids fair to be reversed; the wheat will be got in before the hay, and the barley, in many places, before the wheat ---*Gloucester Journal.*

The crop on the west of Leeds, as far as Lancashire, is spoken of as about an average---that is, it would have been but for the weather at the beginning of the week. The corn between London and Leeds was much laid.---*Leeds Mercury.*

The corn harvest has commenced at Joppa; Mr. Livingston was yesterday (Monday) engaged in cutting down a field of very fine barley.---*Edinburgh Observer*

Several fine fields of oats have been cut at Staplegrove; and at West Monkton, Creech, Bishop's Lydeard, and Bagborough the wheat harvest has commenced. The late rains have proved very serviceable to the flax crop, which is everywhere abundant; a large field, of high growth, and capitally seeded, was pulled at Gamlington on Monday. The wheat being everywhere quite ripe, the operations of harvest will now become very general ---*Taunton Courier*

It is a fact that more rain fell on Tuesday, the 30th ult., than has fallen any one day within the last twenty years!

In common with other parts of the country, the neighbourhood of Monmouth has latterly been visited by repeated rain, but on Tuesday night it fell in torrents; the brooks were swollen to overflowing; the Trothy swamped its boundaries; the Wye rose to the summit of its banks; and on the following morning the Monnow, with an impetuosity really appalling, swept every approach to it with devestating effects. The adjoining meadows were speedily covered with water, and hay in large quantities carried off with the current. The neighbourhood of Over Monnow was completely immersed, and the river rushed through the houses and passages of one side of Monnow-street with alarming velocity, covering two-thirds of it with a wide sheet of water, several inches in depth.

At a late hour on Wednesday night the metropolis was visited by a most severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail and rain, which raged for some time, and occasioned very great devastation. The shower of hail was of almost unexampled density, and covered the ground in many places to the extent of several inches with solid ice.—*Atlas, Aug.* 10.

CIRCASSIA.

The correspondent of the *Commerce* transmits important intelligence which had been received on the 26th ult, at St. Petersburgh from Tiflis. It is as follows:—

"It is stated that after the Russian troops had gained some successes in Upper Daghestan, Gen. Grabbe marched with 35,000 men to Ackaltzick, on the Turkish frontier, for the purpose, it is said, of covering Erzeroum; but the Abases and the Tschetchentses, having taken advantage of this move to attack Gagry, Soudjoum Kalé, and the rear of the Russian army, General Grabbe was obliged to retrograde, and take up a position on the Sandja. After this, Daghestan has revolted for the second time. These occurrences have made it difficult for the armies of the Caucasus and the Black Sea to spare any detachments for the purpose of acting against the Egyptians in Asia."—*Standard, Aug* 10,

CHAMBERS'S CONTINENTAL TOUR.

Apart from its merits as a close, observing, and reflective book of travels, this volume has further claims to notice. It is an *orignal* work published at the price of the cheapest reprint, and forming in fact the first specimen of a series, not of trashy novels but of solid and instructive works, which are to appear in connexion which the "People's Editions" of the same enterprising publishers. The possessor of the copyright is also the bookseller; and he has, we believe, other objects in view than pecuniary gain; but if he can succeed in making his speculation sufficiently remunerative, a revolution and radical reform will before long be effected in the publishing trade. Even a circulating library will be forced to pause before expending a guinea or a guinea-and-a-half upon a book of fiction, or of travels, when a publication like the one before us, containing as much matter, far more instruction, and probably more amusement, can be had for eighteenpence,

Stimulated by an historical admiration of the Dutch, and a wish to examine their system of pubiic instruction, Mr. Chambers, in the autumn of 1838, gave effect to a long-cherished plan, by visiting Holland, the Upper Rhine with its adjacent countries, and Belgium. In Holland, making Rotterdam his head-quarters, our tourist visited in succession Delft, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, and Amsterdam. From the capital he crossed the Ai, to see the great ship-canal and the old-fashioned village of Broek; and returned by Utrecht and Gouda to his head-quarters; whence he made an excursion to the once celebrated but now declining Dort. In his account of each of these places, Mr. Chambers pleasantly intermingles the present and the past. His historical sketches of the different cities are brief and anecdotical; sometimes highly interesting; and, if not absolutely new to many readers, displaying that power over the spirit and points of a subject which arises from through knowledge. His accounts of antiquities, curiosities, and sights, are sufficient, and marked by a discriminating observation. The public education, the political and domestic characteristics, are more or less fully discussed and described. It is, however, from its picture of the natural and artificial features of the country, and the characteristics of their towns and buildings, that the Dutch tour, in our opinion, derives its character. The alternate efforts of nature and art in resisting the encroachments of the sea, with the occasional triumphs of the mighty element—the amphibious nature of the country and people—and the odd compound of stately aristocracy with a close look after the "main chance," which seems to have characterized the old High Mightinesses and merchants of Holland—are more strikingly impressed upon the mind than in any other account we remember to have read. Beckford *could* have done it, and with superior lightness and animation of touch; but he preferred to ridicule the Dutchman. With how much of distinctness Mr. Chambers has brought out the characteristics we have noted, let a few extracts tell.

STREETS OR WHAT-YOU-WILL OF ROTTERDAM.

Persons who are accustomed to see towns composed of streets with carriage-ways in the centre, behold in Rotterdam much to astonish them. In penetrating through the town from the Boompjes, we come to street after street, each consisting of a wide harbour or haven of water in the middle, lined with trees on both sides, and exhibiting a mixture of lofty gable fronts of houses, trees, and masts of shipping, as odd as it is interesting. Water and watercraft meet the eye in every direction. You find yourself in the midst of a town in which it is difficult to say whether there are a greater number of houses or ships. The deep havans stretch lengthwise and crosswise, like the meshes of a net, through the city; and at every short interval is perceived a drawbridge of white painted wood, constructed with ponderous balancing beams overhead, and raised by means of chains, for the passage of vessels to and fro. The ground beneath the trees is paved with small yellow bricks, and is chiefly occupied as quays for the landing of goods. The space from the trees to near the houses is paved in the usual coarse manner for carts and carriages, and here the foot passengers are generally obliged to walk, for small outshot buildings fights of steps to doorways, and such like interruptions, prevent any regular thoroughfare on the small brick trottoirs close by the houses. The straggling of foot passengers in the middle of the streets is therefore a distinct feature in all Dutch towns, and the only comfort is that the streets are more than ordinarily clean for this mode of locomotion. The havens are in few places protected by chains from the streets, so that there is a constant, liability to accidents, particularly at night, when the darkness is but poorly relieved by oil lamps, dangling, Parisian fashion, from ropes stretched betwixt the trees and the houses. Latterly, a portion of Rotterdam has been lighted with gas; but according to a parsimonions plan, lamps are not lighted when the moon is expected to shine; so that during many nights of theoretical moonlight, but practical darkness, a stranger would require to have a lantern carried before him, if he wished to avoid tumbling into one of the many havens which intersect his path. The deaths from drowning in the havens, I was informed average one in the week throughout the year.

ARISTOCRACY OF ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam, with a population of eighty thousand persons, is essentially a city of merchants. It has no arristocracy of birth or rank. Merchants are the greatest of its citizens, and in themselves constitute an aristocracy which has no paralled anywhere except in Amsterdam. They are an unostentatious hard tolling set of men, and seem to confine their attention to their own private circle and their business. Though in many instances possessing much wealth, they very rarely show any fancy for recreations of a refined character.. Many of them as I was informed on different occassions, scrupulously adhere to a practice of keeping always at least one-third of their savings, in the form of hard cash, in a strong box in their own possession. If such be the case, and it is quite consistent with all that I learned of the economical habits of the people, the amount of coined money locked up from public use in Holland must be immense. While at Rotterdam, I was told of various merchants who had realized great wealth by a lifetime of the most assiduous labour in their kantoors One of the most remarkable men of this class is Mr. Van Hoboken of Rhoon and Pendrecht, who lives on one of the havens This individuals began life as a merchant's porter, and has in process of time attained the highest rank among the Dutch mercantile aristocracy. He is at present the principal owner of twenty large ships in the East India trade, each, I was informed, worth about fourteen thousand pounds, besides a large landed estate and much floating wealth of different descriptions. His establishment is of vast extent, and contains departments for the building of ships, and manufacture of all their necessary equipments. This gentleman, until lately, was in the habit of giving a splendid fete once a year to his family and friends, at which was exhibited with modest pride the porter's truck which he drew at the outset of his career. One seldom hears of British merchants thus keeping alive the remembrance of early meanness of circumstances.

PALACES OF BURGHER-PRINCES.

All these, however, are inferior symptoms of commerce to those which are observable alongside the havens. There the houses are constructed strictly with reference to great processess of trade, and in a very peculiar manner, which I am not aware has ever yet been described. Each house may be considered the castle of a merchant, who both resides with his family and carries on the whole of his commercial transactions within the same set of premises. The front part of the building exhibits an elegant door of lofty proportions—fifteen or twenty feet high, for instance at the head of a flight of steps. On getting a glimpse into the interior, you see a lobby paved with pure white marble, and a stair of the same material leading to the store above, which consists of a suite of lofty rooms, and is the main place of residence of the family. Some of the rooms are finished in a style of great elegance, with rich figure cornices and roofs, silk draperies to the windows, smooth oak floors, and the walls most likely painted as an entire picture or landscape, in oil by an artist of eminence. Near to the door of the house is a *port cocher*, or in plain language, a coach-house door, which, on being thrown open from the street, discloses a wide paved thoroughfare leading to an inner court, the buildings around which are devoted to the whole warehousing department of the merchant A small office within the entry, with the word *Kantoor* written over it, points out the counting-house of the great man of the establishment. Such is a merchant's house of Rotterdam. The bulk of the edifices of this great trading city are of the kind I describe, and therefore it may be readily supposed, that with little outward show a prodigious deal of solid business is transacted. On being conducted through a few of the establishments, I have felt surprise at the extraordinary amount of goods which were piled away in places where nothing of the kind could be supposed by a stranger to exist.

HOW HOLLAND WAS FORMED.

The manner in which the country has been rendered habitable to human beings, is one of the most surprising facts in physical geography. The whole of the territory, from the Texel on the north, to pretty nearly Calais on the south, comprehending a large part of Holland and Belgium, and part of France, is in almost all parts perfectly level, and if it had not been indebted to art, would have been a general marsh, or included with the influence of the sea.

On looking at this extensive territory, and then proceeding inland to the higher regions of Germany, the conclusion naturally arises that the whole of the low countries are simply an alluvial deposit, washed from the alpine regions of the interior. The land everywhere on being dug is sand or clay. You may travel hundreds of miles, and never see a stone. At this present hour land is forming on the coast of Holland, and by a very obvious process. The waters of the Rhine in all its branches are exceedingly muddy, or loaded with particles of clay and sand, washed from the upper country, and these are carried out to sea, whether they are sinking to the bottom, and forming sandbanks. At the mouth of the Maas, long sandy reaches, produced in this manner, are seen at certain states of the tide. Already they exhibit tufts of herbage, and are resorted to by flocks of sea-birds; and there can be no doubt, that, by a very little trouble, many square miles of new land might at present be added to the coast of Holland. The exact process by which the low countries have been saved from the sea, has never yet been fully detailed. Nature having in the first instance produced an alluvial marsh, a certain degree of art has been employed to raise barriers to prevent the influx of the sea; and this point being secured, the next step has been to drain the land, piecemeal, by pumping, the water being raised so as to flow off by channels into the sea at low tide. Much stress is usually laid by writers on the prodigious trouble taken by the Netherlanders to keep out the sea, by means of artificial bulwarks along the coast. But on this point there is some exaggeration, and one very material circumstance is entirely omitted to be noticed. It is only at certain places that great exertions are made, by means of artificial dykes, too keep out the sea. Nature, as if anxious to save the country from tidal inundation. has for centuries been energetically working to increase the magnitude of the mounds on the coast. At low water, when the bare beach is exposed to the action of the winds from the German Ocean, clouds of sand are raised into the air, and showered down upon the country for at least a mile inland; and this constantly going on, the result is, that along the whole line, from Haarlem to about Dunkirk or Calais, the coast consists of sandy mounds or downs, of great breadth, partially covered with grass and health, but unfit for pasturage or any other purpose. In some places these downs look like a series of irregular hills; and when seen from the tops of the steeples, they are so huge as to shut out the view of the sea. The traveller, in visiting them from the plains, all at once ascends into a region of desert barrenness. He walks on and on for miles in a wilderness such as might be expected to be seen n Africa, and at last emerges on the sea-shore, where the mode of creation of this singular kind of territory is at once conspicuous. Loose particles of sand are blown in his face; and as he descends to the shore, he sinks to the ancle in the drifted heaps. In some parts of these dreary solitudes, the sandy soil has been prevented from rising with the wind and injuring the fertile country, by being sown with the seeds of a particular kind of benty grass, and in a few spots fir-trees have been successfully planted.

DUTCH STAGE-COACHES AND ROADS.

The Dutch diligences are well fitted up and roomy vehicles, equal to the best in France, and are generally drawn by three powerful horses yoked abreast Travellers in Holland can never be at any loss in making their way by these commodious conveyances; for, by a law of the country, the proprietors of public vehicles are obliged to provide for all passengers who may make their appearance before the hour of departure. They have thus frequently to yoke additional coaches, just before starting, greatly to the comfort of the traveller, though perhaps to their own loss. Although the distance from Rotterdam to Delft is nine English miles, the fare of each person by the diligence is no more than a guilder, or one shilling and eightpence.

The highways of Holland are among the best in the world. They are fine broad roads, running for miles in a straight line along the summits of the dykes; and are paved with small bricks set on edge, so as to be very smooth for carriages; and are usually ornamented with a row of trees on each side, so as to form beautiful and cool avenues Alongside of the roads, and only separated from them in some cases by one of the rows of trees just mentioned, is a main canal of considerable breadth, and sufficiently deep to permit the progress of moderately sized sailing-vessels. These canals, with their minor branches, form the chief thoroughfares. Few wheeled vehicless are met with on the roads, and the whole transport of goods and farm produce is carried on by means of water conveyances. Sometimes you may see the dairy farmer pushing off in a small boat for market with his large bottle-shaped milk-jars, formed of brass and glittering like burnished gold; at another time you may see a boat of larger size loaded with hay like a stack, and moving on its way from a distant polder to the farmyard. Water, therefore, which is in one respect a source of constant trouble to the country, is in another an engine of national wealth and prosperity.

HAARLEM TULIP-GARDENS.

Adjacent to the grounds of the Pavilion, and lying in a southerly direction from the town, are the famous tulip and flower gardens, or "Bloemen-Tuin," as they are called on the various sign-boards over the entrances. Each garden is secluded from the public road by a high wall, or a brick house tidily painted; and when admitted, you find yourself in the midst of offices or warehouses devoted to the great business of drying and packing the roots. Thence, the garden stretches out to the length of perhaps a quarter of a mile by a breadth of a hundred yards, and is separated from other gardens, as well as frequently divided across, by partitions of wood six feet high. In the sunny square spot thus sectioned off, we perceive, according to the season, all the varieties of tulips, dahlias, hyacinths, ranunculuses, and various other flowers, also shrubs and plants. We were politely conducted by Mr. Krelage, one of the principal blonmistes, over his extensive garden. I remarked that here, as elsewhere in Dutch flower guardens, there is a pratice of covering the surface of the ground with sand All the flowers appear to grow from a soil like that of the seashore; but this is merely an exterior dressing: beneath the layer of sand the ground is rich and soft, like that of the best prepared flowers beds. The drying-houses are filled with shelves, in stands, on which are spread myriads of roots, and in adjacent apartments men are kept constantly busy packing for exportation. In packing, each root is first twisted into a small piece of paper, and then a hundred are put together in a paper bag, according to sorts. The bags are afterwards packed in cases, and are thus sent to all parts of the world. Mr. Krelage mentioned that he exported annually 100,000 hyacinths. 300,000 crocuses, 200,000 tulips, and 100,000 ranunculuness, besides many roots of other flowers.

FREAKS OF WEALTH.

The wealth which now exists in the town falls much short of what it was previous to the French Revolution, or during the period of Dutch commercial preeminence. It is not long since, strangers, in visiting Amsterdam, were shown the spacious house of a merchant, who, after lavishing much on furniture and painting, actually caused the floor of one of his apartments to be laid with Spanish dollars, set on edge. Whims equally ridiculous for disposing of an overplus of wealth appear to have been far from uncommon in former times in Holland A gentleman of my acquaintance, passing though Arnhem a few years ago, had his attention directed to an old fantastical-looking dwelling, concerning which he gathered the following historical reminiscence. The original owner was a Jew, and he erected a house out of pure revenge. His coffers were so well replenished, that he was at a loss how to employ his superfluous cash: at last he hit upon a fanciful expedient. He determined to make a pavement before his residence of large massive plates of silver, and to surround it with an ornamental chain of the same costly metal. Before carrying his his plan into effect, it behoved him to obtain the sanction of the authorities. These worthies, however, void of sympathy, set their face against a proposition which might have compelled them to increase the strength of the town-guard. Enraged at their non-complience, Moses determined to punish them. He ordered his dwelling, situated in the principal street, immediately to be pulled down, and on its site erected the one now standing It is literally covered with diabolical figures, amounting, it is said, to 365.

The steam-excursion up the Rhine, and the trips made to different towns or Spas on both its banks, have less interest than the account of Holland,—possessing, perhaps, less *character* in themselves; having been more frequently described by able writers, as HEAD and TROLLOPE; and Mr. CHAMBERS having passed through them more rapidly. A similar remark, though not to the same extent, applies to the Belgian tour; but in both cases the observation is comparative rather as to the author's own account of Holland than as to other works.

One main object of Mr. CHAMBERS's excursion we have reserved for separate remark. As regards the generalty—almost the universality—of education in Holland, he agrees with COUSIN; as well as in the perfect freedom from religious intolerance with which it is conducted. Intolerance, however, is not the proper word; *feeling* expresses the idea. The secular education, leaving religion to be taught by the ministers of the persuasion to which the pupils respectively belong; stimulating the clergy, however, (who are *all* supported by the state,) to volunteer this instruction. The result on both points, according to Mr. CHAMBERS is most successful. No person is exposed to any civil or social disadvantage for his religious belief: indeed, no one thinks of inquiring about it, whether as man or boy. Nowhere is there greater obedience to the laws, a more orderly population, greater loyalty or zeal for "fatherland and king," or greater submission to heavy taxation. Although our extracts, have already been pretty full, from a work so easily accessible, yet the general importance of the subject, and the present interest attached to it through the bigoted conduct of our Churchmen and sectaries, and the narrow plan and timorous submission of the Ministry, induce us to take a few passages bearing upon this point.

CREEDS OF A DUTCH SCHOOL.

The master of the Tusschen School was a particularly agreeable and intelligent person, who showed the highest pleasure in exhibiting the progress of his pupils, and explaining the plans upon which he cultivated their latent energies. Having seen all that was necessary, I as usual questioned him on the subject of religious instruction. He answered, that he took every occasion of enforcing the principle of religious and moral obligation, when such a theme was appropriate in the exercises on words and sentiments in the lessons, but that no catechism or religious work formed a part of the course of instruction. The following conversation now ensued between us: "Where are your pupils taught the doctrines and other essential matters in religion?"—"All are taught these things by the clergymen to whose congregations their parents belong." "How is this managed?"—"Two hours a week are allowed for their attendance at the clergymen's houses or churches, but I don't interfere in the matter, and leave parents to manage these affairs with their priests" "Do you know how the children in the school are divided into sects; that is, how many in each?"—"Oh, no; *I never inquire of what religion a child is* when it is sent to me; indeed, I cannot help feeling surprised how you should ask such a strange question." I told him that I was governed by no idle curiosity in asking these questions; and I was much gratified in observing the fervent piety and orderly manners of the Dutch, and therefore was interested in the manner of their religious education; that if he had no objections, I should like to be permitted to ask the children, one after the other, to what religious party they belonged. This was good-humouredly agreed to. Selecting the first form in front, he began at the topmost boy, and, bidding him stand up, asked him in a kindly way what religion he was of. The child uttered the word "Roomsch;" the next said "Reformaire," and so did the third; the fourth was a Jew; then followed Mennonite (Baptist) and Lutheran, and so on; others was was a mixture of all sects as far as we went. "I am now perfectly satisfied; I see that there is a thorough mixture of all sects in the school. But may I ask if they ever taunt or abuse each other on account of their religion?"—"No," replied the teacher, "they never to my knowledge do such a thing; in all my experience I never heard of such a thing." This closed the conversation, and we retired.

In this respect, of "never inquiring of what religion a child is," our abandoned Government plan was very objectionable: the *inquiry* and the *provisum made for sectarian differences*, sowed the seeds of invidious distinction between Churchmen and Dissenters, which might have been very annoying to the one or to the other (according to their numerical preponderance) even at school. It must come to this at last, that Cæsar must confine himself to teaching the things of Cæsar---all he is fit for.

NUMBER OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN HOLLAND.

As every thing tending to throw light on the social condition of the people formed a subject for my inquiry, I felt desirous of inspecting the great central prison at Rotterdam, for male juvenile offenders. Recompanied by the Reverend Mr. Delpart of the French Reformed Church, President of the School Commission of Rotterdam, also my friends the Reverend W. Steven, minister of the Scotch Church in Rotterdam, and Mr. Schultez, I visited this receptacle for delinquents. It is a large plain edifice situated at the head of the High Street, and is known by the name of the Spin-house from the circumstance of spinning once having formed the chief task-work of the inmates. Here are confined all the boys and lads under eighteen years of age, who have been convicted of crime in any part of Holland. It contains no young female criminals these being confined in a similar establishment at Amsterdam, while all the older criminals are, as I believe, sent to certain penal settlements in a remote part of the country. On entering the Spin-house, I observed that it consisted of a large tenement fronting the street and a square court-yard behind, surrounded by buildings two stories in height. The various departments are under the charge of turnkeys or guards, dressed in a military uniform; and throughout the whole house and corridors the utmost silence prevails. Conducted by one of the higher officials, we were at once introduced into the school-room, in which were collected all the prisoners in the establishment. Let the reader conceive the idea of an apartment measuring perhaps thirty feet square, traversed by eight or ten rows of school desks and forms, at which sat as many rows of boy sand lads, all dressed in a uniform consisting of a coarse linen jacket buttoned up to the throat, trousers of the same material, woollen stockings, and wooden shoes—and further, let him imagine that every thing was exceedingly clean, the faces of the boys included, and he will have a picture before him of the establishment in full operation.

"And are these the whole male juvenile criminals of Holland?" I inquired of the official who conducted us. "They are," he answered. "What is their number?"—"At present there are ninety-five, but sometimes there are a few more and sometimes less; the highest number ever in the house was one hundred and sixteen, and the lowest number eighty-four." "Are there no boys or lads in confinement in the prisons of the provincial towns?" "No, none except such as are confined for a day or two for petty offences; all regularly convicted offenders and vagabonds, and who evidently require instruction and moral discipline, are sent to this place." "May I ask, pursuing the conversation, "how many prisoners you have out of Rotterdam alone; it is a busting town of eighty-thousand inhabitants, and I suppose yield a pretty large crop of delinquents?"—"The number of prisoners belonging to Rotterdam is four." "Do you mean to say that only four boys have been taken up for committing depredations in this large town?"—"I can assure you Mynheer," was the reply. "that we seldom have more than four or five boys or lads from the city." Now," said I, "you will oblige me by mentioning how many prisoners there are belonging to the different religious persuasions?" This question being out of the usual routine of inquiries, our conductor proceeded to the books of entry for the prison, and with the approval of the commandment, furnished me with a note to the following effect: "Sixty-two Protestants; thirty-two Roman Catholics; and one Jew---total, ninety-five."

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE DUTCH CHARACTER.

The general habits of the Dutch are extremely orderly; and neither drunkenness nor any of that nocturnal indecency is seen on the public thoroughfares, which disgrace every large town in Britain with which I am acquainted. Serious crimes, such as murder, housebreaking, and robbery, are exeedingly rare; and although the towns are crowded with strangers during the fairs, and there are then plenty of valuable goods in a most unprotected state on the streets, offences requiring judicial correction was exceedingly limited in number. In walking through the densest crowds by night or day, we never felt the smallest alarm for the safety, of either our persons or property. Those who know the Dutch intimately, have mentioned to me that the people possess keen acquisitive desires, and will go to the very verge of honesty to satisfy them, but that they want that adventurousness or fearlessness of consequences which leads to positive crime in Britain. This, however, is a point of extreme difficulty, for what is termed want of fearlessness may be in reality due moral regulation of conduct, and a result of early school and religious training.

Of the working and character of their system of education, Mr. Chambers does not think so highly as Cousin and others. He found the appearance of scholars and the efficiency of the schools to vary more with the individual master, than, as we understand him, he considers it ought. The educational plan, too, in his opinion, is narrow and antique—dealing more with words than the qualities of things, and inculcating a gross and overweening nationality. The latter is defended as necessary to prevent so small a nation from being merged in some more powerful people. The former objection is rather an educational opinion of the author's than the announcement of an established truth. The superiority of teaching physical, instead of metaphysical qualities, all depends upon the teacher and the taught. The knowledge of a child is not more enlarged, or his mind better formed for its acquisition, by being taught for instance, that sugar is sweet and soluble in water, than by being compelled to conjugate a verb or parse a sentence. Either may be made a matter rote; but the grammar instruction may be made to exercise the sharpest faculties of the mind and to embrance a wide circle of instruction.—*Spectator.*

Recent letters from Erzeroum state that the large English-built steam-boat owned by a company of bankers at Constantinople, and employed between that port and Trebizond, has lately been wrecked on the ruins of an old mole at Samsoon. All but the hull was saved, The vessel is insured in England, and the British Vice-Consul has sent a person to see that the local authorities will secure all that has been saved, for the benefit of those to whom the property belongs.

This steam-boat was started in opposition to the Austrian steamers; but there was scarcely employment for both, as the lately established quarantines to be performed before quitting Trebizond has greatly diminished the number of passengers. It is expected, however, that these useless and absurd regulations will be abandoned.—*Globe, July 27.*

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.